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PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE telegraphic despatches of last week conveyed but a faint idea of the steady development of the Indian mutiny, and of the gallant stand made against the rebels by the British forces; but the letters and papers since received have deepened the outlines and filled up the gaps of the melancholy story. Never within memory—not even at the darkest period of the Crimean campaign—have the homes of Great Britain been filled with such misery and mourning as have been caused by the events of which from day to day we read the progress in the tragic letters wrung from the hearts of the survivors and eyewitnesses of the catastrophe; and never, we must add, has such a feeling of indignation been excited among all classes. It is not alone those who have lost sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, friends and comrades, in the whirlwind of murder, who cry for vengeance; but every British heart, from the highest to the humblest of the land, glows with honest wrath, and demands justice, prompt and unsparing, on the bloody-minded instruments of the rebellion. The errors hitherto committed in the government of India have not had their origin in cruelty or despotism, but in humanity and generosity, and sprang from a too implicit reliance upon the good faith and gratitude of Asiatic soldiers. Such errors, we may be sure, will not be repeated. The Rebellion will, at least, have taught us that. Whatever be our future policy towards the people of India, as distinguished from the soldiery,—and there can be no doubt that it will be humane, enlightened, and beneficent,—we shall never again pamper an Indian army. We shall never again trust the permanence of our dominion to the support of Mahomedans or Hindoos, but shall rely upon the right arms of our countrymen to defend what we have won, and work to proper issues the resources of our Empire.

The first intimations of the gathering storm, which has since so fearfully burst over the north-western and inland provinces, did not point to any particular individual as the head and chief of the conspiracy; unless it were to the King of Delhi—the effete and unworthy descendant of the Great Moguls. Whether he were the original soul of the plot, or whether he were suddenly adopted by the mutineers as the representative of a great name, was not stated; but, as the drama develops and unfolds itself, it seems to become evident that he and the dethroned King of Oude—both of them Mahomedans, and not Hindoos—were the prime instigators of the plot; that the conspiracy is Mahomedan; and that the Hindoos have been made the instruments of villains more crafty and more savage than themselves. Besides these two personages—whom the British Government have hitherto treated with but too much liberality and consideration—the name of only one leading personage has come uppermost, and that is one of which the British public has hitherto been in utter ignorance. But in the annals of infamy the name of NANA SAHIB will for the future stand conspicuous as that of the most ruthless and treacherous scoundrel who ever disgraced humanity. The murder of the garrison of Cawnpore, and of the wives and children of the English who had the misfortune to rely upon the word of this person, is, perhaps, the most melancholy episode in the rebellion. With such a man the ordinary courtesies of war ought to be abrogated. The Governor-General or the Commander-in-Chief ought to set a price upon his head, and, if captured, the fate of the murderer—or of the wolf—and not that of the soldier, ought to be his doom. The rope, not cold steel or the bullet, ought to rid the world of the presence of such a monster of perfidy and cruelty. Whether the King of Delhi—the mock Mogul—deserves a better fate remains to be seen; for we have yet to learn the particulars of the atrocities which are laid to his charge. The King of Oude is in safe custody, and has committed no murder, though he may have instigated many; but at Nana Sahib there can be no mistake, and it will afford some satisfaction to the outraged feelings of Englishmen if the next mail shall bring intelligence that he has fallen into the hands of General Havelock, and met the fate that befits him.

That the rebellion is a religious one cannot any longer be doubted. Of all wars and rebellions, those which spring from Religion—or from the fanaticism which usurps and disgraces that holy name—are the most ferocious. The religion of the Hindoos, which is not in its nature aggressive, is the instrument, and not the cause, of the explosion. The worship of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva is not one that seeks to make converts. Not so the religion of Mahomet. The sword is its reliance. By the sword, and not by reason, it was established; and, since its first introduction into the world, it has marked its progress by ferocity and aggression. In Europe it may have lost its power, but it has not lost its nature. In

Asia it preserves both its nature and its power; and in India it is the faith of the most ambitious of the native races. It is with the warlike professors of this faith that we shall principally have to deal in the present struggle. The fact is of good omen; for the people of India, if they have no desire to be converted to Christianity, have certainly quite as little to be converted to Mahomedanism, and have too vivid a remembrance of the miseries inflicted upon them by their native Mahomedan despots—such as the King of Oude—to have any wish to exchange the mild and beneficent rule of Christian England for that of the ruthless barbarism of Mahomedans. The pampered Brahmins of Bengal have been induced to make common cause with the Mahomedans; but the armies of Bombay and Madras, formed of men of lower caste, who have not been spoiled

by flattery and indulgence, have hesitated too long to join the insurgents to leave much room for the Bengal mutineers to hope, or for the English to fear, that they will be seduced from their allegiance at this comparatively late period of the struggle. Every day that passes sees the arrival of strong reinforcements from England and from China, and lessens the small chance of rebellion in the other Presidencies. When the final combat shall take place—come when it may—it will not be one merely between Mahomedans and Hindoos on the one side, and Englishmen on the other, but between Mahomedans aided by Hindoos whom they would oppress again as they have oppressed before;—and Englishmen aided by Hindoos conscious of the benefits which Great Britain has conferred upon India, and of the hopeless barbarism that would



JUGGERNAUTH: THE ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

envelop the whole region if Mahomedanism by any misfortune should obtain the ascendancy.

The whole plot is as yet undeveloped; but it will be unravelled by degrees. Some Englishmen and Frenchmen, and most Russians, affect to laugh at the idea that Russian agencies were in any degree concerned in it; but time will show whether for this mischief, as well as for the horrors of the Crimean struggle, the world has not to curse the memory of the late Czar Nicholas, and of those who have carried out the policy of his dynasty. If, at the period of the siege of Sebastopol, Russia did not intrigue with the Mahomedan princes—deposed or regnant in our Indian Empire—all we can say is, that Russia left a chance untried, and that the Czar and his advisers were neither so astute, so unscrupulous, or so politic as the world has been led to believe. But, whether Russia has or has not intermeddled to our hurt, the people of Great Britain and their Government have learned a lesson from the late war which will be of service to them in India. That lesson is—not to be satisfied with half doing the work of war. We made but a half war in the Crimea, and we see the consequences. We shall not repeat the mistake in India.

JUGGERNAUTH.

At the present moment, when religion in India has become a question of the greatest importance, the accompanying View of Juggernaut, the Hindoo Fane of Bengal, from an original drawing, together with a brief account of the temple as recorded in native works, and a statement of the connection and recent disservice of Government from its affairs, may be acceptable.

During the golden ages of Hindostan, so runs the record, there was a mighty Rajah of the "Sun" family, respected by his subjects and the Rajahs tributary to him. A devotee (Jogee) came to this King one morning, and informed him that of all the places he had visited none had impressed him so highly as Pooroo-sutun, on the seaboard of Orissa, where are the Kulpee-bukkee and the fountain of Nectar, and where the god Neel-madab dwells. The old man added, that although the journey led through wild jungles, and the passage of the Nilghee Hills was wearisome and dangerous, the place was very acceptable. The King was overjoyed, and deputed one "Beedah-puttee" to visit the place, determined himself to go there, should this mission be successful. Beedah-puttee, after much trouble, reached the spot described by the Jogee, and was astonished to see its beauties—he bathed in the tank of Nectar, stopped under the "Kulpee-bukkee," saw the god, and was overjoyed.

The King, on his return, started for Poovoodutun with his family and dependents, and many tributary Rajahs. They visited Gya, an old place of worship, and having passed through the jungles to the west of Bengal, arrived at the banks of the Mahanuddy, and, having crossed many of the branches in its delta, reached the place where the god had resided. Here he met with the local Prince, who told him that the god, the tank, and tree had all disappeared after Beedah-puttee's visit, to re-appear in the shape of Juggernaut, of which temple the King would have the credit and renown; and that he must perform 1000 religious ceremonies, offering and sacrificing horses. This was done before all the Rajahs inhabiting the then known Hindoo world, attended by the Brahmins, who were invited by the King; and one and all praised him for his hospitality and disinterestedness shown in the re-establishment of the god for the public benefit.

When the ceremonies had been completed, and the last offerings were about to be made, the King was informed, whilst he was bathing in the sea, that a log of wood of great beauty and excellent smell had appeared close to where the ceremonies had been performed. Offerings were made to it, and it was revealed that the shape of the god would be carved from this log; that it would be concealed by an inclosure; that when quite hidden from view the carpenter would appear, who would go within and execute the work; that the noise of the tools must be drowned by musical instruments placed on the outside of the inclosure; and that a painter, blindfolded, would colour the image.

These injunctions having been attended to, four idols were completed, when the King was anxious to erect a temple to contain them, and the spot where the tank had been was considered the fittest site. Four gates were accordingly designed: that to the north to be guarded by two powerful elephants; the south gate (facing the sea) by "Beer Hunooman" (monkey); the west gate by an idol; and the east and most important gate by two lions.

A place for dancing and a place for food offerings were erected. A large pillar, with an image at its top, was also constructed close to the south gate. At the top of the temple a "neel chukvo" was fixed, with precious stones near to it, to prevent the falling of thunderbolts. The four idols were then removed into the temple and placed upon the grand throne, under the management of "Brahmah," the great God. These details are taken from the Bengalese accounts of the temple.

When the East India Company conquered Orissa in 1803, the priests of Juggernaut sided with the British Government, who, in return, confirmed their rent-free tenure of the lands belonging to the temple, and promised to protect them.

At first the priests managed their own affairs; but, quarrelling and splitting into two parties, each claiming the management, Government was induced to interfere; and a law was enacted, in 1806, placing the secular affairs of the temple under the direct management of its own officers. The rent-free lands of the temple were taken over by the Government, who paid to the temple a fixed sum annually, amounting to about £5600—the estimated value of the rents. Government at the same time established a pilgrim-tax, out of which a certain sum was paid to the temple; the balance being appropriated to the improvement of the high road leading from Bengal to Juggernaut, and to the construction of places of refuge for the poorer pilgrims.

In 1809, the Government having found the direct management of the temple objectionable, appointed the Rajah of the district superintendent; and matters continued on this footing up to 1840, when, in consequence of the pressure from Exeter Hall, it was determined by the Court of Directors to abandon the connection of their Government with this and with all other temples. The tax on pilgrims was abolished, and an attempt was made to restore to the temple the lands taken in 1806; this was done as far as practicable, and the remainder of the value was estimated and made good in money by an annual payment of about £2300; this payment was continued till 1856, when an equivalent in lands was finally made over to the superintendent of the temple, with a deduction of £600 for the maintenance of a police force to keep order in the town during the numerous religious festivals.

We have now to explain the picture. The drawing of Juggernaut was made in the market-place facing the southern gate, and the gateway covers a great deal of the temple, which loses, from the proximity, its appearance of height, which makes it a "Pharos" at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, well known to the mariner. The town is now called Pooree, and the high sands of the seaboard raised by the south wind, which blows full upon this coast for four months of the year, are studded with bungalows, the residences of the European officers of Government. The seabreaks upon this shore in a high wave and heavy surf, and it is difficult to land during the monsoon. The temple is about half a mile from the sea, and the idol guardians of the gate are supposed to be more powerful than King Canute was, and to keep the sea from approaching the fane. The whole of the Hindoo world journeys to Juggernaut, and the Cuttack road is lined with pilgrims of all ages and of both sexes: footsore and miserable thousands die every year by the way. A few measure their lengths wearily along, performing a journey of more than a thousand miles by the painful process of marking the ground with their toes and fingers, going down full length each time, and wearing their knees and elbow joints (the points of support) raw. The Fakirs at Juggernaut are a powerful body; they wear no clothes, unless a coat of ashes may be considered a vestment. The figures in the Engraving we publish are from the life, and were sketched on the spot. On the left is a Fakirnee, a female devotee; on the right is a Fakir, continually praying on his tiger skin; another, drunk with hemp and with a cord round his body (the arrangement of which has been preserved because sketched from life, although it resembles a tail), is purchasing more hemp or tobacco. The central figure is a Fakir, who in his own way is an exquisite. The red pots with flags on them are full of the Holy Ganges water, carried by pilgrims on their shoulders across Bengal to sprinkle upon the

tools of the temple. There are a holy bull and a monkey, the latter looking down from the housetop. The column is a really beautiful object, of a blue-black colour, cut from one stone of hornblende rock, fluted and polished, and standing on a richly-carved pediment. The shop-keeper on the ground is selling fans and punkahs of peacocks' feathers, which bird is holy. It is unnecessary to say what crimes pollute this fane—what obscene sculptures and rites are to be seen in its neighbourhood—or to do more than hint at the priestly murders committed on the weakened pilgrims who die at the threshold, and whose wealth, be it only the dirty body-clothes they wear, comes into the priests' hands. There is a dark saying, that Juggernaut shall one day be carried away by inundation; and we can only pray, in the present state of British India, that the prophecy may be fulfilled, and that an avenging flood may come to destroy this stronghold of Hindooism.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor left Paris for the Chalons camp at half-past one on Saturday afternoon.

A telegraphic line has been established between Biarritz and Chalons, by which means the Empress will be hourly, if necessary, in communication with the Emperor.

The Emperor has decided that the medal commemorative of the campaigns from 1792 to 1815 shall bear the name of the "Médaille de Sainte-Hélène." The medal very much resembles the modern military medal. It is surmounted by the Imperial crown, and has a wreath of laurel in relief round the edge. On one side is the figure of the Emperor, the head surrounded with a crown of laurels, with the words "Napoléon Ier Empereur," and on the other the words "A ses compagnons de gloire sa dernière pensée. Sainte-Hélène, 5 Mai, 1821. Campagnes de 1792 à 1815." The medal is in bronze.

The latest accounts from the wine-growing districts are in general favourable. The vintage, it is expected, will commence on the 15th instant, nearly a month earlier than usual. The late rains have greatly improved the grapes, and, should the present fine weather continue, the quality of the wine of this year will be equal to that of the year 1811. Though the odium has reappeared in the Bordelais it has spared the best vineyards.

SPAIN.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who will be present at the accouchement of the Queen, are expected at Barcelona in a few days. The opinion seemed to gain ground at Madrid that Queen Christina would not enter Spain for that occasion. It was thought that the Cortes would meet about the 10th of October.

The Peninsula announces a piece of news which appears exceedingly doubtful, namely, that the Government of the United States had concluded an arrangement by which they were to supply to Mexico 15,000 armed volunteers, in case of that Power engaging in a war with Spain, the said troops being intended to seize on Cuba in the name of Mexico.

PORTUGAL.

Count Lavradio is to proceed to Berlin from London on a special mission about the King of Portugal's marriage.

Sir Morton Peto has settled the definitive contract for the construction of the railway between Lisbon and Oporto. Mr. Hislop, the original contractor of the Eastern Railway in Portugal, has issued a protest against the Portuguese Government and Sir Morton Peto.

The electric telegraph will shortly be opened between Lisbon and London.

The submarine operations for clearing the Douro are progressing satisfactorily.

UNITED STATES.

The United States' Government has determined to send a vessel of war to the Australasian Archipelago, to ascertain what commercial intercourse can be established with the natives, and also with a probable view to a naval station.

Advices from Washington allege that the Government is opposed to the treaty said to have been lately entered into between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, by which part of the territory of the latter is acquired by the former, and that Mr. Carey Jones had special instructions to present the views of the Government on that subject.

General Walker was making some progress in collecting funds at the South for another Nicaraguan expedition, but not to the extent anticipated by his friends. General Henningsen is supposed to have gone to meet Walker at Savannah.

CHINA.

Her Majesty's steamer *Shannon* arrived at Hong-Kong on the 2nd July, having on board his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to China. His Excellency landed, and became the guest of Sir John Bowring, the Governor.

It was said that nothing would be attempted at Canton for some time, and that Lord Elgin would, in a few days, proceed, with the greater part of the vessels of war, to the Pei-ho, and ascend that river in smaller vessels as far as Pekin, so as at once to open negotiations with the Emperor. Another rumour assigns Japan as the place whither Lord Elgin proceeds. The French squadron had already sailed to the northward, but whether for Japan or Pekin was not known.

We take the following from the *Overland China Mail* of the 10th July:—

The gun-boat *Haughty* has arrived from the river, having on board eight wounded men of H.M.S. *Esk*, the boats of which vessel had had an engagement with pirates in one of the creeks in the immediate vicinity of Second Bar. Two of our poor fellows were killed, and three mortally and five severely wounded. One pirate-junk only was taken. From Amoy we hear that fears of local disturbances had died away, and that business was consequently on the increase. From Ningpo we learn that the quarrel between the Cantonese and Portuguese has at length reached a climax, and that a severe struggle has taken place, in which the latter were defeated. On the 25th June a large fleet of Canton east coast junks from Fuhchau made their appearance in the river, and took possession of all the Portuguese lorchaes in port without much resistance, the crews escaping on shore. The Cantonese, led on by some foreigners, closely followed, and after some fighting totally routed the Portuguese, but not until about twenty had been killed. The loss of the victors was by no means small, and amongst those slain were an Englishman and a Frenchman. Every place occupied by Portuguese was plundered; and Marques, their Consul, escaped by concealing himself in the Roman Catholic chapel.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The diplomatic relations between the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, were resumed on the 29th August.

PRUSSIA AND HOLLAND.—The *Elberfeld Gazette*, under date of Luxembourg, says:—"The rumours of the cession of this province to Prussia acquire every day more and more consistency. It is said to be the intention of the King of Holland to sell even his private domains, situate in the Grand Duchy."

SAN DOMINGO.—The *Espana* publishes details of a revolution which has broken out on several points of the Republic of San Domingo. The province of Seybo gave the first signal, and on the 7th of July proclaimed itself independent of the capital. On the next day the province of Santiago followed its example, and on the 10th the town of Puerto Plata joined the movement. The *Espana's* letters ascribe this rising to the indignation caused on the discovery of a scheme of President Baz to effect a grand and profitable operation in the new tobacco, by means of an illegitimate issue of paper money. The "Republic of Seybo" has proclaimed General Santana its first President.

THE REIGNING EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, accompanied by her brother, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and by her children, arrived at Ingelheim on the 28th ult. The Grand Duke of Hesse likewise arrived there on the same afternoon, and dined with the Imperial party.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS left Baden-Baden for Switzerland on the 26th ult. Whilst in that country his Majesty will visit his eldest sister, the Princess Juliana, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who died in 1831. The King intends to return to Belgium about the 20th inst.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON was present on Monday at Modena, at the explosion of the first mine of the Sardinian Railway tunnel through Mont Cenis. On Tuesday he was at Culoz, and laid the first stone of the new bridge by which the railway will pass over the Rhone, and unite the frontier of Savoy to that of France.

THE St. Petersburg Journal records the marriage, last week, of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., to the Princess Cecile of Baden.

ALL the ringleaders in the deplorable scenes which took place at Tunis on the 9th ult. have been arrested and sent to the galleys.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GEORGE PARKER, BART.

SIR GEORGE PARKER, third Baronet, of Harburn, in the county of Warwick, who has fallen, with the other unfortunate at Cawnpore, through the treachery of the miscreant Nana Sahib, was the second son of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Parker, the second Baronet, and grandson of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, the first Baronet, and was born in 1813. He entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company in 1831, and became a Captain of the 74th Bengal Native Infantry in 1845. He was, in 1848, appointed joint magistrate at Meerut, and was placed in charge of Akbaria. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father in 1848. He had married, in 1847, Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Elderton. By the gallant and unfortunate Baronet's demise without a son to inherit, the Baronetcy passes to his next surviving brother, now Sir Henry Parker, the fourth Baronet. The Parkers of Harburn, as well as other Baronets of the same name, are of high fame in the annals of the British Navy: their connection, too, with military service has more than once been distinguished.



SIR W. G. MILMAN, BART.

SIR WILLIAM GEORGE MILMAN, second Baronet, of Levaton in Woodland, Devonshire, was the eldest son of Sir Francis Milman, the first Baronet, physician to George III., and was the brother of Lieutenant-General Francis Milman, and of the Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's. He was born the 19th April, 1781, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at his father's death in 1821. He married, the 23rd October, 1809, Elizabeth-Hurry, only daughter of Robert Alderson, Esq., Recorder of Ipswich, and sister of the late respected Baron Alderson; and by that lady (who died the 13th December, 1853) he leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the latter, the elder, Emily Matilda, is married to the Rev. Charles Augustus Fowler, M.A. Sir William Milman died at Ramsgate, on the 21st ult., and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir William Milman, the third Baronet, who was born in 1813, and married, in 1841, Matilda Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Pretyman, of Sherington, Bucks, and has a family.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH M. WHEELER, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH MASSY WHEELER, K.C.B., another of the victims of Nana Sahib at Cawnpore, was the son of the late Captain Hugh Wheeler, by his wife, Margaret, second daughter of Hugh, first Lord Massy. He was born in 1789, at Ballywire, county Limerick; and, after completing his education at the Bath Grammar School, he entered the military service of the East India Company, in the Bengal Infantry, in 1803, and was with General Viscount Lake at the taking of Delhi. He subsequently went through considerable active service, particularly during the Afghan war; for which he was, in 1839, made a Companion of the order of the Bath. He was at the siege and capture of Moultan. He became Colonel of the 48th Native Infantry in 1846; and the same year was appointed Brigadier-General of the first class in command of the field forces. In 1850 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath, and received the order of the Dooanee empire. He was also an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Sir Hugh Wheeler had only just returned to India from his native country before the disturbances commenced. He was a warm-hearted, brave, and able soldier; and his sad and tragical end adds no little to the present melancholy state of feeling here and in India.

VISCOUNT BALGONIE.

ALEXANDER VISCOUNT BALGONIE, eldest son of David Leslie, present Earl of Leven and Melville, by his wife, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Sir A. Campbell, Bart., died on the 29th ult., after a protracted illness, incurred while doing service with his regiment in the Crimea. Viscount Balgonie was born the 19th November, 1831, and entered the army in December, 1850, as Ensign and Lieutenant in the 1st (or Grenadier) Foot Guards. At the outbreak of the late war he accompanied his regiment to the East, and served during the campaign of 1854, as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Henry Bentinck, taking part in the battle of Inkerman, where he had a horse shot under him. The lamented Viscount died unmarried, and his next surviving brother, the Hon. David Alexander Leslie Melville, becomes heir apparent to the family honours.

VISCOUNT HINTON.

VERE, VISCOUNT HINTON, second son (his eldest brother died in August, 1843) of John, present Earl Poulett, by his wife, Charlotte Fanny, only daughter of the late Berkeley Portman, Esq., died on the 29th ult., at Hinton St. George, Somerset. His Lordship was born the 23rd August, 1822. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the army as Ensign in the 68th Foot in 1842, but retired after a few years' service. In 1852 he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Somerset Militia. By his premature and lamented demise Earl Poulett loses his remaining son (the third and youngest died in February last); and his nephew, Captain William Henry Poulett, becomes heir presumptive to his Earldom and other dignities.

MRS. JOHNSTONE.

THIS lady, whose name occupied a fair place in modern Scottish literature, and who would have been still more distinguished but for her unassuming disposition and natural shrinking from notoriety, was for many years editor of "Tait's Magazine," and was the author of "Clan Albyn," "Elizabeth de Bruce," and other novels; and more lately of "Violent Hamilton," "Knights of the Round Table," and the various stories published as "The Edinburgh Tales." She is still better known to a large class, perhaps, as the writer of the admirable "Meg Dod's Cookery Book." Mrs. Johnstone died on the 26th ult. at her house in Buccleuch-place, Edinburgh, after a lingering illness.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the late George Frederick Muntz, Esq., of Umberlade Hall, Warwick, M.P. for Birmingham, has been proved in London by the executors, Philip Henry Muntz, Esq., the brother, and George Frederick Muntz, Esq., the son. The personality sworn under £600,000. He has left to his widow an immediate bequest of £1000, with a life interest in the mansion and furniture, and an annuity of £1000, to be charged on the new French Walls Works, Smethwick, Stafford; to four of his sons a legacy of £25,000 each; to his son Charles Adolphus, £2000, to be invested in the purchase of land and stock in New Zealand; £20,000 to his daughter. To his brother (his executor), £1000; and the residue, real and personal, to his eldest son, George Frederick. The will is very short, and confined to the above bequests; and was only made on the 18th of June last. —Mrs. Anna Maria Booth, of New-street, Spring-gardens, £300,000; Dame Alice Croke, of Studley Priory, Oxford, £3000; William Wreford, Esq., of Clannaboro', Devon, £40,000; Mr. Robert Lloyd, of Friar-street, Reading, £40,000; Mrs. Jay, relict of the Rev. Mr. Jay, of Bath, £30,000, and has bequeathed £200 to the Baptist Mission, and legacies to twelve other institutions. —Mr. Isaac Arkcoll, of Maidstone, £45,000, and has left to the West Kent Dispensary and Kent Ophthalmic, £100 each, and to the Model National School and Bluecoat Charity School, Maidstone, £50 each.

MR. JOHN MELLOR, M.P.—An address has been presented to the Recorder of Leicester, the newly-elected M.P. for Yarmouth, from the Warwick Liberal Registration Association. Mr. Mellor unsuccessfully contested Warwick in 1852. The address says:—"We have never ceased to regret that on the election of the last Parliament, when you came forward to support the cause of freedom and progress in the borough of Warwick, the Liberal party were prevented by the powerful local influences of their opponents from returning you as their representative. We feel sure that, had we been fortunate enough to have elected you our representative, we should have secured the services of a sound and consistent politician, and of an upright, sincere, and honourable gentleman. And, while we regret our own weakness, we rejoice that the electors of Yarmouth have had strength to strike boldly in the cause, and that they have selected a gentleman in whose judgment they may safely confide, and whose character must command their respect and esteem."

On Saturday, August 15, a collision occurred on Long Island Sound, off New Haven, between the steamer *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, and the propeller *J. N. Harris*, of New London, Connecticut, by which the latter was so much injured that she sank in about three minutes afterwards, carrying down with her sixteen persons.

ROME: ITS RULERS AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.*

UNDER the title of "Rome: its Rulers and its Institutions," Mr. J. F. Maguire, the member for Dungarvan, has produced a very readable and instructive volume. It bears exclusive reference to persons interesting to the whole Christian world, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and to events of European importance, in which the present Pope and his Cardinals have played a conspicuous part. The book had its origin in a series of letters written for the *Cork Examiner*, of which the hon. member is proprietor and editor. To Roman Catholics it will doubtless prove attractive, for Mr. Maguire can see neither errors nor defects in the personal character of the Pope, nor in his public policy as the head both of a Church and of a State. To Protestants it will not prove quite so acceptable; for the one-sidedness of the writer is too obvious and unfair to be other than offensive; but, even with this drawback to its authenticity, the volume supplies information not to be found elsewhere which will give it a certain value. Mr. Maguire went to Rome determined to be pleased with the Pope; equally determined to be pleased with the Cardinals; to see all things in Rome *en couleur de rose*; and to shut his eyes obstinately against all facts that might militate against his preconceived opinions, political or religious;—and he has succeeded to the fullest extent to which a Milesian imagination, aided by a more than Milesian partisanship, could possibly conduct him. The style is diffuse, and fuller of useless epithets than a Christmas pudding is of plums. A noun without an adjective is rare throughout the book. The first half page supplies, in one sentence, such phrases as "solemn awe," "inmost soul," "wild path," "holy walls," "stern crusaders," "sublime sacrifice," "nodding tower," "mouldering pillar," "proud city," &c. Every page is equally full of expletives which weaken the descriptions they were intended to strengthen. Though Mr. Maguire is a Liberal in politics, and a very good and consistent Liberal, if judged by his votes and speeches in the British Parliament, his liberality seems to forsake him the instant he sets his foot within what he calls, with his usual love for adjectives, the "venerable walls" and "ancient gateways" of the "Eternal City." Though he hates despotism, he does not hate it in the temporal sway of the Pope, for he denies its existence, and endeavours to prove that the Pope, as a King, is wise, humane, enlightened, and liberal, wholly engrossed with the good of his people, and that no possible form of government could operate so beneficially upon the material interests of the Roman people as its actual government by Pope and Cardinals. But on this point Mr. Maguire is beyond criticism. He founds his politics on his religion, and even sees a sublimity of virtue in the King of Naples—the most odious of modern despots—simply because he sheltered Pius IX. when the latter fled from Rome to Gaeta. The atrocities for which the prisons of Naples are notorious, the vile perjury that he committed to the Constitution which he gave to his subjects in terror, and withdrew in a terror still greater, and the cruelties wrought upon his own Minister Poerio for no other offence than fidelity to that very Constitution to which the King set the example of swearing allegiance, are as nothing to our liberal Roman Catholic, when compared with the devotion exhibited to the Pope in the day of trial and adversity. It is obvious that to attempt to reason with a writer of this stamp upon subjects on which he has so thoroughly made up his mind would be to throw away labour; and we therefore content ourselves with the simple notification to the reader of what he may expect in Mr. Maguire's volume, and proceed to extract some of his descriptions of persons and of things in Rome that are of interest alike to Protestants and Roman Catholics. And, first of all, of the Pope:—

To behold Pius IX. (says Mr. Maguire) was my most anxious desire, which I soon took occasion to gratify. The features of Pius IX. have been for many years familiar to the people of most countries, through portrait and bust; and are more remarkable for gentleness, mildness, benevolence, and a rare sweetness of expression, than for any other quality or character. A face more calculated to win confidence and inspire affection I have never seen. One smile from that tender mouth, one soft beam from those mild blue eyes, and even men would come as children to his knee; and though the very opposite of those stern and haughty Pontiffs which the Protestant imagination may picture to itself, as it thinks of a Hildebrand or a Julius, I could not conceive a manner or a bearing more full of true dignity than that of the Holy Father, as he sat enthroned amidst the Princes of the Church, or rose to intone the vespers—which he did with a musical and sonorous voice—or to impart the apostolic benediction. I have elsewhere seen many pious priests in the performance of their sacred functions, but never before did I behold a countenance more expressive of profound piety, or so illumined with that heavenly brightness which outwardly manifests the working of the spirit within. It seemed, as it were, suffused with a light from above. Heart, and mind, and soul appeared to be absorbed, as they really were, in the ceremonies in which he assisted; and not for a second's space did his attention wander from his devotions. He communed as truly with his God, in the midst of that splendid crowd, and with hundreds of eager eyes riveted upon him, as if he were kneeling in his private chamber and asking for another day of strength to meet the difficulties of his exalted, but perilous, position. I do not write this as the result of a single impression, but of one which several other opportunities only tended to confirm the more strongly; for on some seven or eight subsequent occasions I had the good fortune to be present when the Pope assisted in person at various ceremonies of the Church, more or less grand and impressive, and on each occasion I was struck by the same rapt piety, the same devout abstraction, the same beautiful expression of that holiness which irradiates the human face as with beams of celestial light.

Mr. Maguire is almost equally enthusiastic with respect to the Cardinals; though he scarcely describes them with as many adjectives:—

Let me (he says) particularise a few of them. That tall, white-haired old man, who combines the apostolic sweetness of the late Archbishop Murray with the patriarchal dignity of the late venerable Dr. Egan, Catholic Bishop of Kerry, is Cardinal Tosti, for many years past the accomplished and liberal protector of that noblest of Roman institutions, the Ospizio di San Michele. A single anecdote will best describe the man.

When the Pope and Cardinals had left Rome, after the assassination of Count Rossi, and the attack on the Quirinal, Cardinal Tosti remained at his post at San Michele. Several of the revolutionists paid him a visit to congratulate him on his courage and devotion.

"Sirs, I refuse your praise," was his answer. "I am no more afraid of you than were any of my colleagues who are gone away. It was through love and obedience to the Holy Father that they followed him into exile. The same motives prevent my leaving this establishment; for he has desired me not to abandon so many unfortunate persons sheltered here. Besides, I am a Roman, and you are not. I shall remain at Rome, without fear. If you give me a blow of a stiletto, it will only shorten my life two or three years, for I am already seventy-two."

This was in 1848, since when many additional years have rolled over that noble head, without dimming the fire of the eye that speaks of the bright intellect within.

On the same bench sits the Capuchin Cardinal; and only that the face is not so full of colour, nor the eye so keen, you might fancy that the Cardinal with the sweeping grey beard and the brown habit, now so absorbed in mental prayer, was Julius the Second, who had just walked out of the immortal canvas of Raphael. He was the Pope's confessor, is Superior of the Capuchins, and was made Cardinal a year or two ago. When the Pope was at Gaeta, this venerable old man, not to compromise others, put up the Pope's decrees upon St. Peter's with his own hand.

The Dominican in the white robes of his illustrious order is Cardinal

Gaudi, of most agreeable countenance and active carriage, and whose graceful and kindly manners, as I afterwards had a personal opportunity of knowing, harmonised with his attractive appearance. It is not long since that he came to Rome from Piedmont, where his abilities as Professor had given him great distinction. The Pope lately raised him from the rank of simple priest to that of Cardinal.

On the same bench, and very near to where I stood, sat Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, with whose name the Catholics of the United Kingdom have been familiar of late. With head solid and compact, eye sharp and keen, gesture lively and active, the Prefect of the Propaganda looked to be what he is—in the fullest vigour of his faculties, of body as of mind.

That dark little man whose face, thoroughly Italian, has an expression of such religious goodness, is Cardinal Altieri. He is a Prince by birth, and has held many offices in the State.

Cardinal Piccolomini, the relative of the new queen of the lyric stage, whose high spirit is fully equal to her musical and dramatic genius, is that heavy, feeble man, of large frame, massive head, and dark countenance, who limps with difficulty to his seat.

Then, besides Cardinal Reischach, whose fair and florid complexion denotes his German origin, there are Cardinals Barberini and Medici; the latter about the finest type of the Italian that could well be imagined, and whose marked and striking profile seemed especially suited for a medal or a coin.

A whisper is circulated—"Here is Antonelli!" and a visible stir may be observed as the celebrated Cardinal Secretary of State, and Prime Minister of the Government of Pius IX., makes his appearance. That tall, intensely Italian face; those great black eyes, never at rest; those parted lips, that show the glittering teeth; the jet black hair; the worn yet defiant look, so full of intelligence, power, and pride, can belong to none but Antonelli. His very walk is a kind of stride, that speaks, as it were, of the superabundant energy of one of the most remarkable men of the day—a man relied on by many as a Minister of high courage and eminent ability, but dreaded and detested by the revolutionary party.

Cardinal Ferretti, Grand Penitentiary, whose benign expression well accords with his grey hairs, is also amongst the remarkable personages of the Papal Court. This distinguished Cardinal is the cousin of the Pope, and was his Prime Minister previous to the revolution. He is simple in his habits, saintly in his life, and eminent for his apostolic zeal. When Cardinal Bishop of Rieti it happened that robbers broke into one of the churches of that city and stole from thence the pyx, adding to the guilt of their sacrilege by carrying off its sacred contents. Upon being apprised of this abominable outrage, the Cardinal, accompanied by his clergy, walked through the streets with feet bare, and ropes round their necks, and thus proceeded, in penitential procession, to the market-place, where he delivered a most moving discourse on the affecting task—"They say to her, woman, why weepest thou? She saith to them, because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him."—John xx. 13. The pyx was restored that night, its sacred contents untouched.

Another face, eminently Italian, attracted my attention. It was full of intelligence and animation, and good and kindly in its expression. It was that of the Substitute Secretary of State, Monsignor Berardi, a man of considerable ability and excellent administrative talent, who understands several European languages, and is thoroughly conversant with the social and political conditions of most countries. And on this, as on subsequent occasions, I recognised with pleasure the fair and familiar countenance of Monsignor Talbot, whom the Catholics of London may well remember for the unaffected piety and untiring zeal with which he discharged the laborious duties of one of the most important of his missions; and who is known to the "English" strangers in Rome as one of the most obliging and courteous of their countrymen. And his confidential position in the Papal Court, as one of the four principal Chamberlains of his Holiness, affords him many opportunities of rendering them valuable and timely service.

A hush now suddenly falls on the assembly, awing into silence the whispered comments of the strangers, who seek for information of the obliging ecclesiastics that surround them, for the Pope is about to enter. From the door at the left-hand side of the altar—in itself most simple in its decoration—there issues forth a varied and brilliant procession of the Prelates and Princes of the Church, in the midst of whom appears the imposing person and sweet and engaging countenance of Pius the Ninth, who is conducted by attendant dignitaries to the throne at the right or Gospel side. To me, as, indeed, to every stranger present, the Pope was the great object of attraction, his every look and gesture being fraught with interest, even to the unbeliever and the scoffer; but how far deeper to the Catholic worshipper from a distant land, who recognised in the mild and noble figure before him the venerable head of his Church, the spiritual Sovereign of the greater portion of the Christian world, whose authority is affectionately acknowledged and willingly obeyed in every country upon which the sun shines?

But perhaps the appendix, which occupies sixty closely-printed pages of Mr. Maguire's book, is the most curious portion of it. It is alleged against the temporal government of the Pope that the prisons of the Roman States are ill-managed and disgraceful to the authorities; that the state of education is lamentably deficient throughout the country; and that there is gross and general misgovernment affecting all classes. Mr. Maguire denies these assertions, attempting to prove that the prisons are well conducted; that popular education is not neglected; and that the system of government is not only paternal and wise, but comparatively free and constitutional. But, as if doubtful of the worth or potency of his allegations in these respects, he turns round upon the British public and the press who have charged the Papal Government with these social and political offences, and hurls against them a grand *tu quoque*. He devotes many pages to prove that the state of education in Great Britain is very bad; that "British administration in India" is worse than that of the priests in the Papal States; that "poverty in London is worse treated than crime," while the Pope is the friend of the poor; and that "the English prisons are not yet perfect models"! Alas that partisanship should be so very blind, and that religious feeling should lead an intelligent and able man so very far astray! Nevertheless, we feel bound to admit that Mr. Maguire's book supplies a public want. If we cannot look upon it as impartial or authentic, we must admit it to be both interesting and instructive; and the perversions or misstatements which abound in it are of such a character that the reader can easily distinguish and charitably make allowance for them. If it reach a second edition—which we hope it will—let the author recklessly lop off nine adjectives out of every ten that he has employed, and his style will be all the purer and the better, and his book more readable.

PARLIAMENTARY STATISTICS OF 1857.—In the present year the House of Lords sat on ninety occasions, and for upwards of 230 hours. The Commons sat 132 times, and upwards of 820 hours. The Government obtained conspicuous victories in twenty-one divisions; and were outvoted in eight of equal importance. Of the bills which became law eighty-eight were Ministerial, and fourteen non-Ministerial measures. There were forty-nine bills introduced by the Government and subsequently withdrawn or rejected; and seventy-nine introduced by independent members shared the same fate. Five Select Committees were obtained in the Lords and twenty-one in the Commons.

OUR SIBERIAN CONTEMPORARY.—The first number of a new Russian journal, called the *Irkutsk Gazette*, appeared in May last. It is divided into two parts—the official one, containing the measures of the Government, and the non-official one, reserved for local news, and articles on Siberia. Six numbers have appeared, and the non-official part is exceedingly interesting. Siberia is a new country, which presents a great variety of soil, products, and inhabitants; and each article contains things new, not only to Europe, but to Russia. Among other articles in the last number is the recital of a journey made in 1855, by a Russian missionary, in the island of Chitachkotan, in the Archipelago of the Kuriles. Accompanied by a native, the priest ascended to the summit of a volcano in the island, an expedition attended with both difficulty and danger. His clothes were torn to pieces in passing through the briars which grew on the edges of the precipices over which he had to climb. On reaching the summit he found himself at the mouth of the crater, from which a dense smoke and a complete shower of ashes were being thrown out. The borders of the crater were covered with fine sulphur. Several springs of boiling water were also found in the island. One of them was close to the seashore, and the steam might be seen ascending to some distance; but only at low water, as at other times it was covered by the sea. Earthquakes are very frequent in this island. During the summer of 1854 and the spring of 1855 they were so violent that it was impossible to stand during the oscillations. The *Gazette* publishes, also, the prices of different merchandise. Meat at Irkutsk, which not very long since cost the inhabitants six centimes a pound, is now at from twelve to sixteen centimes. Tea, made in Russia from an herb known by the botanical name of *Viola tricolor*, which is sold at St. Petersburg at 1 fr. a pound, is charged at Irkutsk 8 fr.

COUNTRY NEWS.

INLAND NAVIGATION OF INDIA.—An influential meeting of merchants and others was held on Tuesday at Manchester, to receive information in reference to the intended operations of the newly-formed Oriental Inland Steam Company. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., who presided, and by Captain Hall (*Nemesis*), R.N. Bourne, and Lieutenant Wood, of the Indian Navy; these three gentlemen being a deputation from the company. It was stated that the company were about to commence the steam navigation of the Indus by means of flat-bottomed boats of twenty-four inches draught, trains of which would be towed by steam-boats of 200-horse power; and under terms of a concession from the East India Company which was tantamount to a guarantee of ten per cent. on the outlay. Manchester enterprise was invited to co-operate for the extension of the scheme to the Godavary and other rivers, with the view of increasing the supply of cotton. Resolutions were passed unanimously recognising the importance of the scheme, and appointing an influential committee for the diffusion of information on the subject, and aiding the London board in the prompt execution of the enterprise.

AT LISKEARD the Government are about to erect a battery for the better protection of the coast. The battery is to mount seven guns, and will have attached to it all the required buildings, &c., for the accommodation of the officers and men in charge of it.

THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE.—At Plymouth, on Tuesday, the enormous iron tube, which, with the rail attached, weighed 1100 tons, was successfully floated by Mr. Brunel from the Devon side of the Tamr. One end was safely lodged on the Cornish side and the other on the pier in the centre of the river. The rail is now five feet above high water, but will be 102 feet six inches when lifted by hydraulic power three feet at a time at each end. The arched tube is 474 feet long, and the railway 450 feet. The erection of a similar tube on the Devon side will finish this important engineering work.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual congress of this association was brought to a close on Saturday last, at Ely, whither the members had proceeded for the purpose of inspecting the old cathedral. On the whole, the congress, whether as respects attendance of members or the addition which has been made to archeological lore, has been one of the most successful that has been held of late years. The thanks of the association were given to the gentry of the locality who had permitted them to inspect the various grounds and buildings, and the usual formal business of the congress completed, after which the members took farewell of each other, much pleased at the success of the congress and with the week they had spent in each other's company.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE INSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The Association of Literary and Mechanics' Institutions of Lancashire and Cheshire had their annual railway trip on Saturday last. They had obtained permission to visit the park and grounds of Lord Stanley of Alderley, fourteen miles south of Manchester, and about 600 or 700 persons of both sexes, under the guidance of Dr. Hudson, secretary of the Manchester Athenæum, availed themselves of the privilege. Lord Stanley was not at home, but Lady Stanley received the guests most graciously. Her Ladyship kindly conducted her guests through the hall and gardens, and a dancing party was afterwards formed on the green in front of the hall. The visitors were much gratified with their reception and entertainment.

OPENING OF THE NEW LANDING-STAGE AT LIVERPOOL.—The new landing-stage recently erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, at a cost of £150,000, was opened on Tuesday. The stage is 1000 feet long, and moored off the Princes Pier. Its approaches are four cast-iron bridges, of great strength, placed at equal distances from each other. The material of which the stage is constructed is of the hardest wood procurable, and, from its being elevated slightly in the centre, and being grooved every three inches, no water can remain on the surface. At each end arrangements are made for loading and unloading small steamers with greater facilities than are at present possessed at the different piers. It is calculated that it will accommodate the entire ocean trade of the port.

PRESENTATION OF A MEMORIAL WINDOW.—John Chapman, Esq., of Hill End, Mottram (late High Sheriff for the county of Chester), has just had completed a very beautiful stained-glass window, which has been placed in the chancel of the old parish church. The window contains life-size figures of the Saviour bearing the cross, the four Evangelists, and the Virgin Mary with the infant Saviour in her arms, with St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. James. At the foot is the following inscription:—"John Chapman, Esq., and Anne, his wife, dedicate this window to the memory of George Sidebotham, Esq., late of Hill End, in this parish, in affectionate remembrance of a good father and uncle, 1857."

NORFOLK AND NORWICH TWELFTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This triennial grand Musical Festival, in aid of the principal charities in the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich, will take place on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and three following days; and, as the guarantee fund already amounts to upwards of £1500 (a much larger sum than has been guaranteed on any previous occasion, and promises a very distinguished patronage have been obtained), it is confidently anticipated that it will be attended with the most complete and brilliant success.

A DISCOVERY IN PHOTOGRAPHY has been made by Mr. Smith, bookseller, Tain, by which he is enabled to take likenesses on card-paper, leather, and other flexible materials. The *Inverness Courier* in announcing the fact states:—"A few portraits have been forwarded to us as specimens, and we have not often seen better photographs of any description. That taken upon leather, in particular, is excellent—the figure standing out as distinctly as in oil painting, while the likeness is of course unerring."

NEW CEMETERY AT SALFORD.—On Monday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new cemetery at Salford. The cemetery will consist of 214 acres, but five of them are at present under occupation or lease. Of the whole, 11½ acres are appropriated to the Church of England, six to the Dissenters, and four to the Roman Catholics. There is a neat lodge at the entrance, with three chapels, one for the use of Episcopalians, one for Dissenters, and the third for the use of the Catholics.

GLASGOW TRIBUTE TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.—It has now been definitively arranged that the honour of the freedom of this city will be conferred on Dr. Livingstone on Wednesday the 16th inst. The ceremony will take place in the City Hall, and will be immediately followed by the presentation of the money testimonial, which will amount, we believe, to about £2000.

THE CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL (it is stated by the *Albion*) are about to present Mr. Shuttleworth, their town clerk, with a purse of £1000, as a mark of their sense of the obligations they are under to that gentleman for his great exertions during the Parliamentary contest on the town-dues question.

IRISH LABOUR IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch papers notice the appearance of crowds of Irish reapers in their country. The *Caledonian Mercury* says:—"During last week the Londonderry steamers brought to the Clyde upwards of 1200 reapers; and an equal number has crossed from Ireland in the Belfast boats. In the course of the previous week as many were carried over in the latter vessels, making an aggregate of nearly 4000 persons." The *Glasgow Herald* says:—"Considerable bands of Irish reapers have arrived within the last ten days, who principally move into the Lothians. Their numbers are much more considerable than last year, being attracted, possibly, by the report of high wages. They are generally hale-looking and comfortably clothed, and presented an agreeable contrast to the ragged phantoms who used to land at the Broomielaw in former and less prosperous times." And the *North British Mail* finds that these crowds affect the railway traffic:—"We learn that the recent delays on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway have been in consequence of an unexpected pressure of traffic, partly caused by the large influx of Irish reapers proceeding to the harvest in the Lothians."

THE THUNDERSTORM which visited the north of Ireland last week was severely felt at Derry, when four persons were killed, and many others were for a time rendered insensible. The *Derry Standard*, describing the storm, says:—"In this climate we have seldom witnessed anything equal to these electric phenomena in point of grandeur, the whole sky having been at times continuously lighted up into one magnificent ocean of flame, rivaling in brightness the richest sunlight; while spouts of fire, resembling rockets, shot up towards the zenith in forms of beauty and terror to which no description can do justice. In one instance we observed that, after a variety of singular evolutions, or pyrotechnic transformations, the electric mass was suddenly thrown out in all directions as if from a central point, and at this point an intensely brilliant spot, like a miniature sun, burned for a minute with dazzling effect, and then disappeared. The rain, during a great part of this elemental war, fell in volumes, bearing a nearer analogy to ocean waves than to any other fluid bodies with which we are acquainted."

ON THE TYNE, on Friday last, an explosion of gas took place on board a large new brig, the *Lessing*, of Rostock, which has seriously damaged the vessel. Most of the seamen on deck were thrown a considerable distance; eight were seriously burned and wounded. The amount of damage done will exceed £1000.

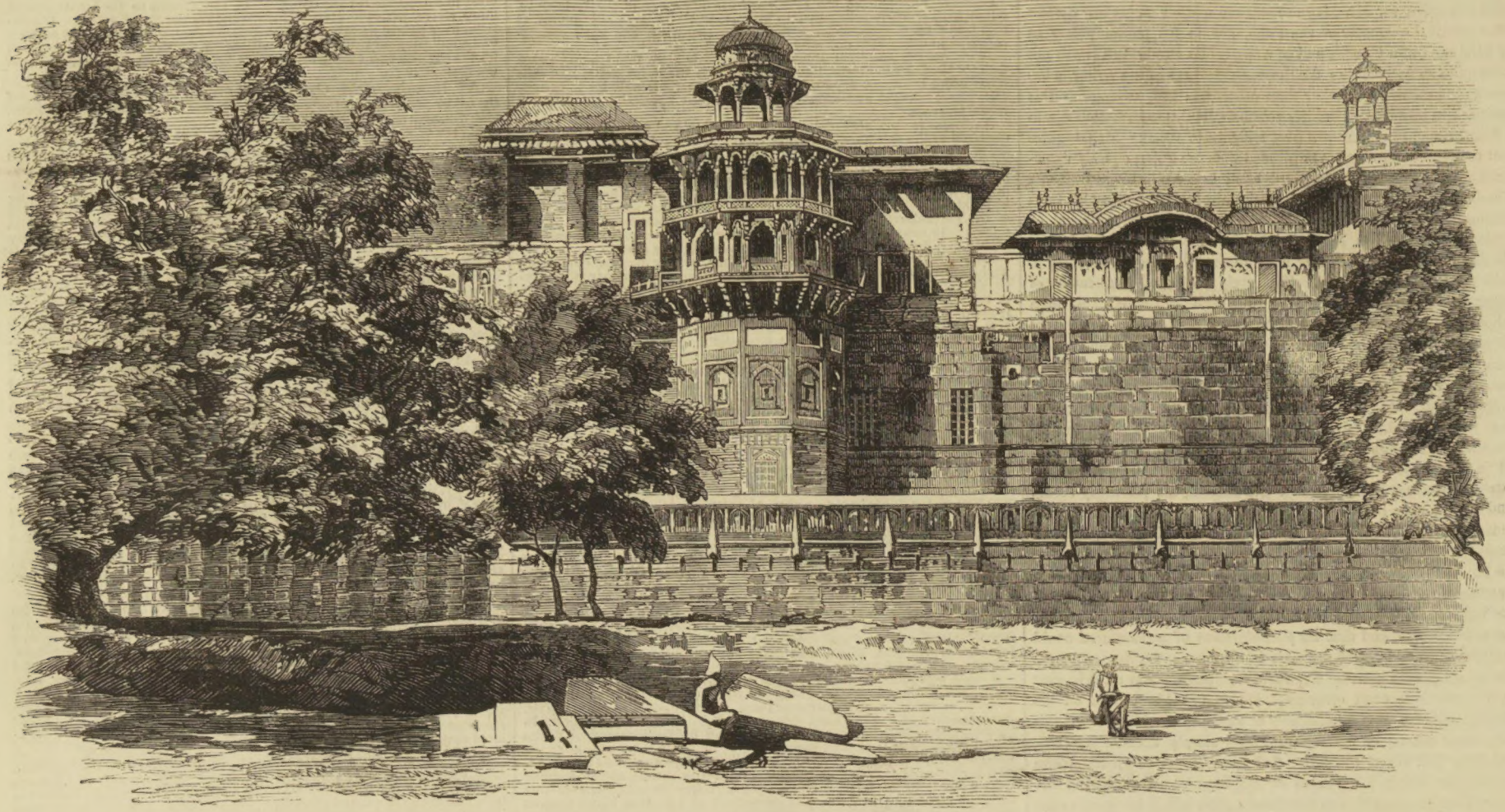
THE EXECUTION OF EDWARD HARDMAN, who was found guilty at the late Lancaster Assizes of poisoning his wife by repeated doses of tartar emetic, took place at Lancaster on Saturday last.

JOHN BLAGG was executed on Friday week, in front of the city gaol at Chester, for the murder of John Bebbington, a gamekeeper at Tilston Fearnall, by shooting him.

The driver of the engine of the passenger-train which ran into a goods train last week, at Redhill, was brought before the Redgate magistrates on Friday week, convicted summarily, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

* "Rome: Its Rulers and its Institutions." By J. F. Maguire, M.P. Longman and Co. 1857.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—THE FORT AT AGRA.



PORTION OF THE FORT AT AGRA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

AGRA.

MATTERS here have approached a crisis. The close neighbourhood of the Neemuch and Nusserabad mutineers, who encamped about twenty miles from the city, compelled the European residents to abandon the cantonments, and take refuge in the fort. The garrison consisted of the 3rd Bengal Europeans and a battery of artillery, besides a corps of volunteers about 500 strong, raised from among the Christian population. The rebels having approached the city with the evident object of plundering the cantonments, the troops in the fort marched out to attack them on the 5th July, when a battle ensued, in which the British suffered considerable loss. Our troops, who had no cavalry to support them, after having beaten the enemy, were obliged to retire into the fort, in consequence of their supply of ammunition having failed through the explosion of the tumbrels. There were forty-nine Europeans killed and ninety-two wounded in this affair, out of a total force of about 500 men engaged. The mutineers, after the battle, destroyed nearly all the houses in the cantonment, in which they were assisted by the budmashes of the city, and the prisoners liberated from the gaol. The European inhabitants, however, had previously taken refuge in the fort, which prevented a general massacre from taking place, the only people killed outside being Major Jacob, formerly in Scindiah's service, and Mr. Hubbard, of the Agra College. Captain D'Oyly, of the Bengal Artillery, was mortally wounded in the action on the 5th; and six gentlemen belonging to the militia were

also killed, one of whom was Mons. Jourdan, a celebrated equestrian performer.

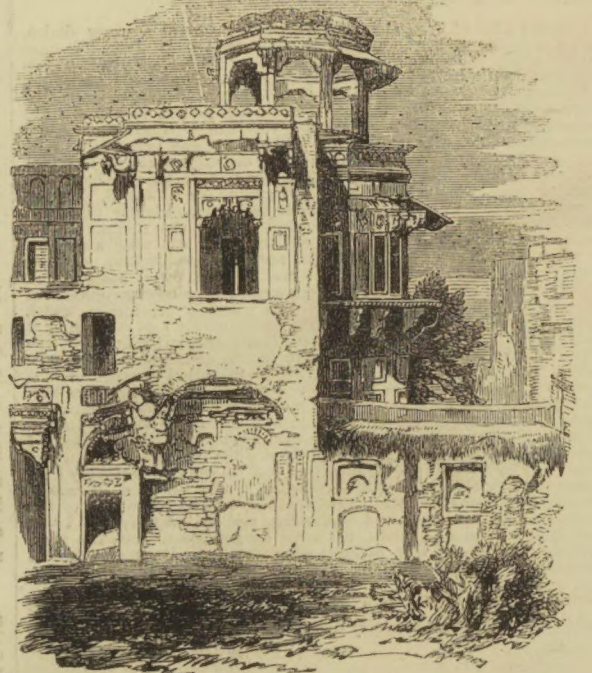
We are enabled, by Mr. W. Carpenter, jun., who has lately returned from five years' travel in India, with a large collection of characteristic sketches of the country, to illustrate part of the very interesting edifices within the fort at Agra.

First is the Mostee Musjid, or Pearl Mosque, which is thus graphically described in "The Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque," by Fanny Parkes:—

I visited the fort: one I particularly admire; it is perfectly native. An engineer will say, perhaps, it wants the strength of a European fortification. An admirer of the picturesque, it pleases me better than one more regularly and scientifically built. There are two gateways. The principal one is called the Delhi Gate; and to the second, named after Rajah Umrao Sing, is attached a tradition. Akbar demolished the old fort of Agra, and replaced it in four years by one of red freestone. It contains innumerable buildings of high interest, among which, its brightest ornament, is the Mostee Musjid, or Pearl Mosque. From the gate of the entrance you do not expect to see much, the mosque being completely hidden by a high screen of stone. Having passed the gate you find yourself in a court of marble, 150 feet square. On the opposite side is the mosque itself; its seven arches are surmounted by three domes and nine cupolas. On the right and left are ranges of arcades and two gateways. It is built entirely of white marble, finely carved; the arches are deeply scalloped and extremely beautiful. Next to the Taj I prefer the Mostee Musjid to

any building I have seen. It was built by Shah Jehan, and completed in the year 1656. It is in good repair, but it is seldom used as a place of worship. It has no ornamental work in mosaic of precious stones, but is elegant and lovely in its simplicity. The Jehanghierie Mahal, or Palace of Jehanghier, which is in the fort, was built by Akbar. The whole is of red freestone richly carved, but greatly in decay. I viewed this palace with the greatest interest, thinking it might be the one in which Jehanghier confined the beautiful Noor-Mahal, after the murder of her husband.

The upper illustration shows a portion of the walls of the fort, with the marble bourj, facing the River Jumna. This bourj or bastion is crowned with a chuttree or pavilion of white marble, inlaid with precious stones. Here Lord Ellenborough resided while in Agra.

RUINED TOWER OF THE PALACE OF JEHANGHIER AT AGRA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

We add a few details of the place and fort:—Agra, or, as the natives call it, Akbarabad (City of Akbar), is situated halfway between Cawnpore and Delhi, and lies 130 miles S.E. of the latter place. It forms the apex of an equilateral triangle, the sides of which are 800 miles long, and its base extending east and west from Bombay to Calcutta.

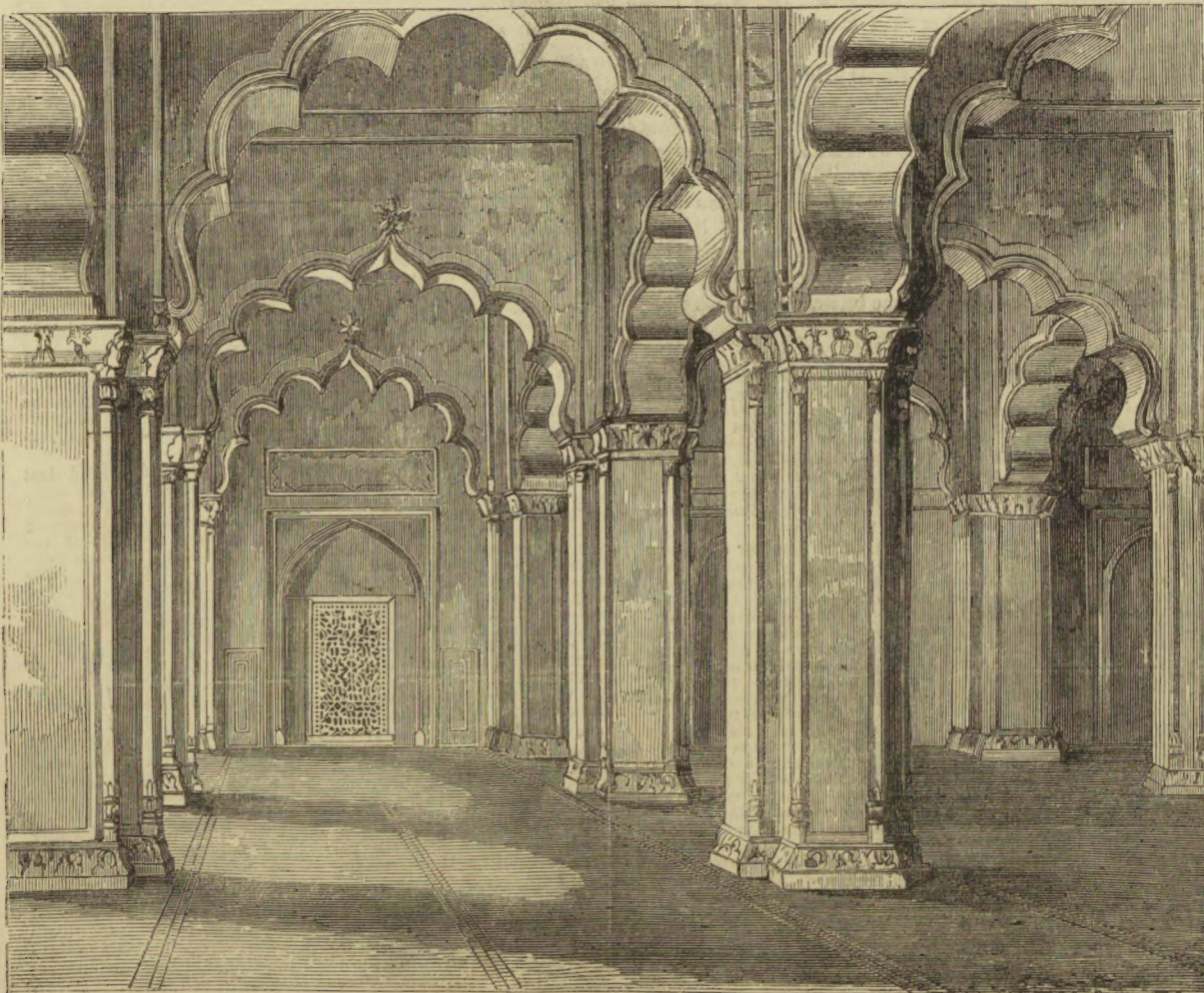
The city, which is exclusively inhabited by natives, extends about four miles in length and about three in depth; the houses are built chiefly of red sandstone, which abounds in the neighbourhood; and the population may be estimated at 130,000, mostly Hindoos.

The fort lies at the south-eastern extremity of the city, is of an irregular form, and may be compared in shape to the segment of a semi-circle, leaning with its base or diameter on the western or right bank of the Jumna. It is built of red sandstone, and exceeds a mile in circumference, and is well defended by a number of bastions and a ditch; but the walls can be easily breached by a siege train. The renowned Taj Mahal lies to the east of the fort.

The arsenal and armoury in the fort contain enormous stores of ordnance, firelocks, and ammunition, but they are at present of little avail, as the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. John Colvin, was, according to the last accounts holding the fort with only a handful of men, the half-caste Christian Keranes (writers) being worse than useless.

The military cantonments are open, and widely spread to the south of the fort, and at more than a mile's distance from it. They were of course, abandoned on the defection of the native troops.

The civil lines extend to the north and west, covering an immense area, Agra being the seat of the Government of the North-West Provinces; and many hundred bungalows, besides churches, colleges, Government houses, and bank, being occupied by the civil servants, merchants, and other residents.



INTERIOR OF THE PEARL MOSQUE AT AGRA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



THE INFANTRY PARADE-GROUND AT CAWNPORE, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT MASSACRE.

CAWNPORE.

AFTER the battle at Futtehpore (detailed elsewhere) General Havelock continued his victorious progress towards Cawnpore, which he reoccupied, after having beaten the enemy three times, and captured twenty-six guns; Nana Sahib, the rebel leader, fleeing to Bhitoor, which is about eight or ten miles distant from Cawnpore.

These glorious successes are dimmed by a frightful tragedy which has occurred at Cawnpore, where Sir Hugh Wheeler and a small band of Europeans had long held out against fearful odds. It appears, from the conflicting reports published regarding this melancholy catastrophe, that, after Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed, the force at Cawnpore accepted the offer of safety made by Nana Sahib and the mutineers. The treacherous miscreants, however, whose hands were already stained with the blood of the luckless fugitives from Futtyghur, opened fire on the boats in which the party were allowed to enter, and destroyed them all. Other accounts state that the wives and children of the officers and soldiers, consisting of 240 persons, were taken into Cawnpore and sold by public auction, when, after being treated with the highest indignities, they were barbarously slaughtered by the inhabitants. There is, notwithstanding, a faint hope that some few have escaped the general massacre, as it is said that Nana Sahib has more than a hundred European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hold as hostages. These are probably the remains of General Wheeler's force at Cawnpore.

Brigadier Havelock writes under the date 17th July:—

By the blessing of God, I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nana Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy was strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for 140 minutes every inch of the ground; but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. The conduct of the troops was admirable. Nana Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bhitoor, and blew up this morning, on his retreat, the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified. I have not yet been able to get in the return of killed and wounded; but estimate my loss at about seventy, chiefly from the fire of grape.

A Correspondent has favoured us with a View of the Infantry Parade-ground, the scene of the recent tragedy. On the left are ten long buildings, each holding 100 men. The roofs are thatched, and on the top are placed chatties, or vessels full of water, to be ready in case of fire.

This View is taken from the top of the orderly-room, a portion of which is seen in the foreground. Directly in front is the main guard-room; and the little hut by its side accommodates two native artillerymen, who fire the gun (which is seen in front) at daybreak and again at bedtime. On the right is the River Ganges; and, looking up the country towards Meerut and Delhi, on the other side of the river, is Oude—as far as the eye can reach, little more than a sandy plain.

ENGAGEMENT AT GHAZEODEEN-NUGGUR.

WE have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch and details by an officer engaged:—"A force of about 1200 men, under the command of Brigadier Wilson, Bengal Artillery, and consisting of four guns of Major Tombs's troop of Horse Artillery, Major Scott's field battery, two squadrons of the 6th Dragoon Guards, six companies of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, 300 Artillery recruits, and 100 Sappers and Miners, native and European, marched from Meerut towards Delhi on the night of the 27th May, and encamped near Ghazeodeen-nuggur on the 30th of May. The force was accompanied by two long 18-pounder guns. At about half-past four p.m. on the 30th the alarm was given that the enemy had approached in force, and hardly had the general assembly been sounded when round-shot were flying through the camp from the enemy's batteries. Major Tombs's four guns were quickly brought into action, supported by a squadron of Carabineers, the whole under the command of Colonel Mackenzie, Bengal Artillery, and a heavy fire ensued, guns fighting guns. Major Scott's battery was also quickly engaged, supported by a troop of Dragoons and the Sappers and Miners. After several rounds the advance was sounded, and the Rifles thrown out in skirmishing order. Major Tombs's troop crossed the river Hindun by a ford, taking the enemy's guns in flank. Major Scott's guns crossed by the Suspension-bridge, making a more direct attack to dislodge the enemy from a strong position in the village of Uta, where some hard fighting ensued. The Rifles made a



ENGAGEMENT AT GHAZEODEEN-NUGGUR,—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED.

gallant dash at the enemy's guns, one of which, a 10-inch howitzer, had been placed in the main road directly commanding the bridge, at about 900 yards distance from it and it was this gun that the Rifles first charged. The enemy, seeing they must lose it, put a lighted slow match to their ammunition-wagon, and by its explosion six men, including Captain Andrews, of the Rifles, were killed, and nine severely burnt and wounded. Two other guns were taken straight in rear of this. Altogether, at the termination of the action, six guns were left in our hands, consisting of one 24-pounder, two 18-pounders, one 10-inch howitzer, one 8-inch howitzer, and one 9-pounder gun. We also recaptured a pair of colours which had been brought from the Delhi Arsenal. The loss on our side was about thirty killed and wounded; that of the enemy is unknown with any degree of accuracy.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 6.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Blucher died, 1819.
MONDAY, 7.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
TUESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin. Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Municipal Corporation Act passed, 1835.
THURSDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.
FRIDAY, 11.—Thomson born, 1700. Lord Tharlow died, 1806.
SATURDAY, 12.—Siege of Vienna, 1683. Battle of Aberdeen, 1684.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 17	3 35	3 55	4 13	4 30	4 49	5 9
5 15	5 33	5 53	6 11	6 28	6 47	6 56
7 13	7 31	7 51	8 09	8 26	8 45	8 54
9 11	9 29	9 49	10 07	10 24	10 43	10 52
11 9	11 27	11 47	12 05	12 22	12 41	12 50

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

It is gratifying to observe the unanimity with which the European and American newspapers predict the suppression of the rebellion in India, and the re-establishment of British authority on a firmer and more secure basis than before. The gravity of the crisis is asserted alike by the French, the German, and the American press; but the capability of England to surmount it is admitted with equal readiness by all.

A Power so great and so prosperous as England cannot but have many rivals, and a few, if not many, enemies. There are European Powers who detest English liberty, and who would openly rejoice in the humiliation of almost the only free State in the Eastern Hemisphere; and there are some who affect to be our friends or our allies who would not perhaps be very sorry if reverses should befall our arms, or cloud the glory which is too brilliant for jealousy or envy to bear without a pang. But neither rivals nor enemies, whatever they may secretly wish, indulge in the delusion that the might of the British people will not be equal to the task of reconquering India, and of retaining it, with renown increased by the tremendous efforts rendered necessary by the urgency of the danger. The sympathies of the world are with us in the struggle—a sympathy expressed alike in Paris, in Vienna, and in New York, by journals which, on other occasions of less moment, have but too often found pleasure in depreciation or derision, and in ill-natured comments upon our pretensions or our shortcomings. It is true that the *Dublin Nation*—the organ of an expiring faction, of which Ireland is well-nigh rid, and which presumes upon the contempt with which it is treated to indulge in harmless, though disgusting, treason—gloats, with rabid delight, upon the miseries which English men and women have been made to suffer at the hands of the Brahminical fiends of Upper India, and placards the districts and towns where Irishmen congregate with ironical statements that “the brave Britons have run;” but, with this exception, there is nothing to disturb the unanimity of public opinion in all parts of the world. Even the Russian *Nord* and the ultramontane *Univers*, much as they dislike and fear England, derive no gratification from the progress of events in India, and see no reason to believe that our arms will be other than speedily triumphant. And certainly, whatever may have been the errors committed by Englishmen in the government of India, the spectacle of heroism which one and all have exhibited since the outbreak of the mutiny has been well calculated to impress the world with admiration of the British character. Not only men like the gallant Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Barnard, who had grown old in the service of their country, but the youngest officers, fresh from Addiscombe, have done their part to vindicate, uphold, and extend the honour of their country. Youths who, in the day of prosperity and routine duty might have dawdled away their time and their energies, and drawn down upon themselves the indignant rebuke of such stern and thorough soldiers as the late Sir Charles Napier, proved in the hour of peril and anxiety to be no drawing-room heroes, but men of the right stuff, who needed but the presence of difficulty, and the call of a great duty, to rise to the height of the emergency, and to rival by their courage and self-sacrifice the greatest names whom India has produced. The whole world can see that the metal of which the Clives, the Lakes, the Wellesleys, and the Napiers were made still exists in the youth and manhood of Britain. Nor have our luckless countrywomen, whose innocent blood has stained the soil of India, and still reeks to Heaven to call for justice upon their cowardly murderers, shown less nobility of nature, or less courage and devotion in the hour of danger, than their fathers, brothers, and husbands. The private letters which pour in from Bengal by every mail are filled with the most affecting details of their sufferings, their heroism, and their presence of mind. We hear with pain, but not perhaps with horror, of the deaths of our brave officers and soldiers slain by the mutineers, for it is the soldier's business to confront death in all its shapes; but when we read of the atrocities committed upon our women and children the heart of England is stirred; and the sorrow for their fate, great as it is, is overshadowed by the execration which we feel for their unmanly assassins, and by the grim determination that Justice, full and unwavering, shall be done upon them. The women of England—those who have fallen, and those who still survive the horrors of the rebellion—have indeed behaved nobly, and proved, as well as the sterner sex, the superiority of the British race over the populations of India. And that superiority will continue to show itself. The true soul is tried and strengthened in adversity, and out of this adversity will yet emerge many names and reputations, now obscure or unknown, to be illustrious to all future time in the annals of their country. We have lost some heroes since the Rebellion began; but others are ready to supply their places, and to justify the confidence felt, not only by Englishmen at home, but by French-

men, Germans, Russians, Italians, and Americans, that from the desperate struggle we shall assuredly come out victorious. That our manhood will be tried, our friends as well as our foes can see; but there is not, we think, a living Englishman who permits himself to doubt that it will stand the test, and shine out more conspicuously than ever.

LORD PALMERSTON, though a popular Minister, has never done a more popular act than in advising his Sovereign to elevate to the honours of the Peerage the distinguished statesman and historian Thomas Babington Macaulay. With here and there an exception from the junior ranks of the landed aristocracy, of a kind of which the elevation of Lord Robert Grosvenor supplies an example, the Law and the Army have hitherto been the great sources whence has been drawn the new blood of the Upper Chamber; and Literature, unless it assumed the robes of the Law, as it did in the case of Lord Brougham and others, was never recognised as a fit recipient of the highest dignities which it is in the power of the Sovereign to bestow. Perhaps the new Lord Macaulay has not been ennobled solely on account of his literary eminence, though he is the greatest literary man of his age; yet the bestowal of a British Barony upon an individual so distinguished as a historian and a critic must be considered as a tribute to literary genius, whether it were so intended or not. There may be doubts as to the merits of Lord Macaulay's history—as a history. Some may consider it a mere romance; others may deem it to be only partially a true account of the occurrences which it professes to narrate; and others may complain of it as a piece of special pleading in favour of Whiggism, in which the partialities and prejudices of the individual writer are more apparent than the sober judgment of the philosopher by whom the squabbles of parties and of party men are regarded with stern disapproval; but few will deny the brilliancy of his style, the industry of his research, or the fascination of his story; or, whatever their party predilections, will be other than gratified at the personal distinction which has been conferred upon him. But in the elevation of Mr. Macaulay to the Peerage there are other considerations to be taken into account besides those which spring from his merits as an author. Mr. Macaulay is, perhaps, the most eloquent of living statesmen, with the single exception of Lord Lyndhurst, whom he excels in the scholarly graces and elegances of oratory, if not in the profundity and comprehensiveness of his observation. In the House of Commons—an arena too noisy for his peculiar turn of mind—he felt himself to be out of place. Neither his health, his habits, nor his genius fitted him to be the representative of a numerous and troublesome constituency; and he did not care to represent a rotten borough with a more manageable and quiescent body of supporters. In the House of Lords he will move in an atmosphere more congenial to his mind, and will be enabled to give the Government and the nation the benefit of his matured wisdom and of his large experience of India. In the next and perhaps for many succeeding Sessions of Parliament, the affairs of India, and the reconstruction or abolition of the powers of the East India Company, will largely occupy, if they do not wholly engross, the attention of the Legislature; and the assistance of a man like Lord Macaulay in the deliberations of the Upper House will add alike to their dignity and their usefulness. We but echo the general sentiment when we express a wish that the new Peer may long be spared in health of body and of mind to enjoy the dignity he has so well won, and which the Sovereign has so gracefully bestowed upon him; and that for the future honours to Literature will not be so scanty as they have hitherto proved in this country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—On Monday the committee appointed at the meeting held last week at the Mansion House, for the purpose of devising means for collecting a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the mutiny in India, assembled in the Egyptian Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor stated that he had written to the Governor-General of India, informing his Excellency that an influential meeting had been held at the Mansion House, for the purpose of expressing the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the citizens of London with their fellow-countrymen now suffering so severely from the calamitous events in India; that a committee had been formed for the purpose of raising funds for the immediate relief of the most urgent cases of distress; and that a sum of 20,000 rupees, as a first instalment, was payable to his Excellency's order, at the Agra Bank in Calcutta. The Lord Mayor also read the following translation of a note addressed to him by the French Ambassador:—

My Lord Mayor.—Learning that you have opened a subscription for the families of the victims of the dreadful massacres in India, I hasten to forward to you, in my own private character, the sum of £100 for that purpose.

Accept, I beg, my compliments, and the assurance of my high consideration.

The Ambassador of France.

(Signed) F. DE PERSIGNY.

Mr. Forrest, the secretary, stated that the subscriptions already received amounted to nearly £5000; and that communications were about to be sent to the various bankers throughout the kingdom requesting them to take charge of donations.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—On Tuesday night an interesting meeting was held in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of presenting a number of prizes and certificates which had been awarded to members of these classes by the Society of Arts. The chair was taken by the Rev C. Mackenzie, and there was a large attendance of the description of persons whose moral and intellectual improvement the classes were intended to subserve. Mr. Mackenzie opened the proceedings by detailing the history of the movement since its commencement in 1848. After this he proceeded to deliver the certificates to those who had been fortunate enough to gain them, accompanying each with a few appropriate remarks. A report was then read, from which it appeared that this year six of the 20 prizes had been won by members of the classes; besides 18 out of the 68 certificates of the first class, 11 out of 79 certificates of the second class, and two out of 68 certificates of the third class. They had likewise obtained three clerkships in the Privy Council Office, and a clerkship in the Sun Fire Office. The subscriptions which had been received had freed the committee from all their outstanding liabilities, and they expressed themselves full of hope with regard to the future prospects of the institution.

ENTERTAINMENT TO RAGGED-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Nearly 300 ragged-school teachers, of both sexes, belonging to schools at the east end of the metropolis, were entertained on Tuesday, by Mr. Edmund Gurney, at Nutfield Priory, near Reigate. The teachers amused themselves by roaming over the beautiful park and grounds surrounding Mr. Gurney's mansion until two o'clock, when an excellent repast was provided in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. After dinner Mr. Gurney briefly addressed the assembly. In an address by Mr. Gent (secretary to the Ragged-School Union) it was stated that there were 330 ragged-schools in London, with 300 paid, 3000 voluntary teachers, and upwards of 20,000 scholars daily. The guests were taken to the Priory, and reconveyed to town, by special train provided by Mr. Gurney.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 857 boys and 799 girls—in all 1656 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1470. The deaths registered in London last week were 177; they exhibit an increase on the number of the previous week, which was 161. The rate of mortality in last week exceeds, but only to a small extent, the average rate at the end of August. The number of children born in the week exceeded the number of persons of all ages who died by 479.

MUSIC.

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wednesday was truly a “people's day” at the Crystal Palace. The juvenile concert of the Tonic Sol-fa Association had been announced, with a choir numbering about 3000 voices; and from an early hour it was apparent that the promoters of the fête had struck a chord of public sympathy. The Palace, spacious as it is, was crowded during the concert, and never was an assembly more powerfully affected. The children occupied the orchestra erected for the Handel Festival; and when they rose together and sang simply and sweetly the hymn, “My God, how endless is thy love,” the touch of nature was irresistible. The occasion awakened a reminiscence of the annual gathering of the children under the dome of St. Paul's; but the light and graceful palace, with the trees and flowers, and especially the popular audience, suggested a contrast more striking than the resemblance. Many of the pieces sung were of a cheerful religious character; others embodied some healthy and pleasing natural sentiment. The music, sung with a will, was at the same time executed with a precision and truthfulness which reflect the highest credit on the gentlemen who have trained the classes. From their first hymn to their “School in Winter,” their “Quiet Song,” a delicious old German melody Anglicised, even to their last, “God bless our native land,” all went off with a spirit, a decision, and a distinctness to be admired by older and more pretentious singers. At the close of the National Anthem the audience gave vent to their feelings in an enthusiastic round of applause, and the children responded by a volley of cheering, as hearty as it was unexpected, and accompanied it with the waving of their distinguishing colours—green, yellow, and blue. The number of visitors at the Crystal Palace on this day were as follows:—On payment, 29,573; by season tickets, 1888; total, 31,461.

AT THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on Friday (last week), the novelty of the programme was the overture of Mr. Frank Mori. This gentleman is well known as having written some of the most charming and popular ballads of the day, and as being the composer of the cantata “Fridolin,” which obtained so much reputation in London and some of the provincial towns. He is also a vocal professor of high standing, having two or three operas lying in his desk, and biding his opportunity to have them produced. The “Pasta di Firenze” is one of these. The overture appears to be the prelude of a tragic tale. There is great sombreness in the opening andante, in which some capital instrumental effects are produced; witness, for example, the employment of the muted violins with the bass clarinet, after the manner of Meyerbeer, without, however, in the least being suggestive of plagiarism. The whole overture is essentially dramatic and admirably descriptive. That it is well written Mr. Frank Mori's name is sufficient guarantee. The band took the greatest pains with it, and executed it with brilliancy and effect, and the audience received it with loud applause at the end; Mr. Mori, who conducted it, being cheered lustily as he passed across the platform.

HERR STAUDIGL.—At a concert given by the Vienna Imperial Lunatic Asylum, on the last birthday of the Emperor, the celebrated singer, Staudigl, was present. As it was already known that he had been for some time under treatment in the above institution, this incident gave great delight to all present, which was immeasurably increased when, afterwards, in the presence of a small circle of friends, Staudigl sang “The Wanderer” of Schubert with such a depth of feeling and expression that “there remained not a dry eye in the assembly.”

POETIC READINGS.—On Tuesday last (by request) Mr. G. Douglas Thompson gave readings at the school-rooms of Beddington from “The Merchant of Venice,” and from his own poem of “Sir Devaux,” which we took occasion to notice favourably on its first appearance. Mr. Thompson was in good voice, and read both naturally and forcibly. The same merits which we observed in him last winter, when he read “Macbeth” to a large and appreciative audience, marked his performance on Tuesday. His characteristics are earnestness, freedom from affectation, and an impressive and poetical delivery, which he has the happy power of imparting to his pupils. Mr. Thompson, we understand, is about to deliver in London a lecture, with a novel title, which has already been successful in Cheltenham, Birmingham, and other provincial towns.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL are about to give their comic and musical drawing-room entertainment at the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, for a short season.

CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The British Association held its first meeting on Wednesday week at Dublin, which city had not been honoured by being chosen as the seat of this gathering of men of science for twenty-four years. In the evening the inaugural meeting was held in the Rotunda, when the Lord Lieutenant, several Irish peers, and a host of scientific notables, attended. Dr. Daubeny (the retiring president) assumed the chair for a brief space, and then gave way to his successor, the Reverend Humphrey Lloyd, who delivered the usual inaugural address on the progress of science, chiefly as regards astronomy, light, heat, magnetism, and meteorology. The Lord Lieutenant moved that it be printed, bidding the association a hearty welcome to Dublin.

On the following days the association distributed itself into sections, as is usual for reading papers and discussion.

The several sections assembled in the new building, Trinity College, on Thursday morning. At an early hour the different lecture-rooms in which the meetings were held and the approaches to them were thronged by ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to witness the opening of the proceedings. The sections devoted to economic science and statistics, geology and ethnology, and zoology and botany, during the day were greatly crowded. In the evening the *conversazione* given by the Royal Dublin Society to the members of the British Association was a *reunion* of the most agreeable and brilliant description, far surpassing in the numbers, rank, and eminence of the company any meeting of the kind that has ever assembled under the auspices of the society. The number of guests received by the society on this occasion was upwards of 2000, comprising the *élite* of the rank and fashion of the city.

On Friday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite visited several of the sections, and remained for some time in each. In the evening Professor Thompson delivered a lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, to above 1500 persons.

At the various sections on Saturday morning the attendance was quite as numerous as on previous days. The Council of the Royal Dublin Society, anxious to do honour to the members of the British Association, gave a grand fête at their Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

On Monday the general committee met to determine on the place of meeting for next year. The honour fell upon Leeds by a large majority. Professor Owen was elected president for 1858. Some discussion took place with reference to the propriety of asking his Royal Highness the Prince Consort to act as President in 1859, and it was ultimately determined to make an application to that effect. The meeting will probably be held in Aberdeen. The papers read this day at the different sections were of a highly interesting kind. The great attraction of the day, however, was a lecture of Dr. Livingstone on “African Discoveries,” which was delivered to a crowded audience. The Earl of Carlisle was present, and, when the eloquent lecturer had concluded, his Excellency rose, and in a highly eulogistic speech proposed a vote of thanks, and invited the whole company for the following evening to the castle.

The various sections assembled on Tuesday at the usual time. The attendance of members and visitors was very numerous. The Lord Lieutenant and suite arrived early, and remained till near the close of the proceedings. In the evening over one hundred of the members of the British Association were the guests of the Lord Lieutenant at a sumptuous banquet, given in St. Patrick's Hall. His Excellency entered into familiar conversation with many of his numerous guests.

On Wednesday the sections concluded their labours—several important papers being read by Colonel Chesney and others.

The congress was brought to a termination on Thursday, when excursions were made to Wicklow, Parsonstown, and the Isle of Arran.

The British Association attracted to its close a large portion of public attention, and the attendance of members and associates at the various sections was unusually large. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by several members of his suite, visited the College every day, and remained some time in the sections where the most interesting papers were read. In the evening there was either a lecture or *conversazione* in the rooms of the Royal Dublin Society. These *reunions* are stated to have been brilliant affairs—nearly all the wealth and beauty of the second city of the empire being present.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—On Thursday morning the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the metropolitan county, in the room of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who has been called to the House of Lords, took place at Brentford. The Hon. George Byng, who has during the last five years represented Tavistock, was elected member without a dissentient voice.

THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.—(CONCLUDED.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

We now proceed to take a concluding glance at the pictures of the Italian masters, starting with the late Bolognese school. This school, (though founded by the Caracci at a comparatively recent period, long after the glories of the Italian revival had faded), and some still later Italian schools, as the Neapolitan and Genoese, have always been in great favour with English collectors, forming, with some additions from the Dutch and Flemish schools, the staple of their art-treasures. With the multitude of our collectors and the frequenters of our picture galleries Caracci and Guido have been as the pillars of Italian art;—better known than Raphael and Correggio themselves; whilst all before the latter has been almost as a scaled book. The reason of this, perhaps, was twofold, and is simply explained. In the first place, the works of Raphael and his predecessors are rare, whilst those of the various schools which followed are numerous, and of such diversity and uncertainty, that they may often be originals or copies, which were multiplied *à volonté*. In the second place, the pictures of this class are better adapted for purely decorative purposes, which are those with which wealthy Englishmen generally buy pictures. In the Art-Treasures Palace there is a good miscellaneous supply of these various schools; but, upon the whole, it must be confessed the collection is more numerous than select. By the Caracci themselves are one or two valuable and interesting examples. The "Three Marys," by Annibale, contributed by the Earl of Carlisle, and formerly in the famed Orleans Collection, is a picture of European renown, and is decidedly the loadstone of attraction in the Old Masters' Gallery. Crowds of people congregate round it the livelong day; and everybody goes away with the impression that it is one of the most marvellous representations of overwhelming, heart-rending affliction he ever beheld. No one can doubt that it is a work of immense and moving power, full of the most pathetic incidents, the sufferers being wrought to the highest pitch of mental agony it is possible for the human frame to endure. The Madonna has swooned away at the sight of the dead body of Christ, and becomes at once the object of the passionate sympathy of the holy women who have accompanied her; the solemn tragedy which had brought them all to the spot being thus, as it were, lost sight of. This is surely a mistake. Moreover, the sorrow and agony are of the flesh rather than of the spirit, and, when we gaze with astonishment upon the marvellous success of colour in the red, suffused eyes and contorted features of these Marys, we naturally stop to ask whether these are indeed the Marys of Scripture, who "stood afar off," and whose own feelings are never once obtruded upon the reader's notice? As a specimen of rich, harmonious colouring and skilful chiaroscuro the picture is, indeed, a marvel; and it appears to be as perfect now as the day it was painted—nearly three centuries ago. Annibale, after he went to Rome, adopted a severer, and, as he intended it, a grander, style, in which, however, his colouring is often dark and disagreeable. "St. Roche Interceding with the Madonna," belonging to Messrs. Wadmore; "The Madonna and Child attended by Saints," the property of the Speaker; and the "Polyphemus and Galatea," belonging to Mr. A. Darby, are specimens of his grand style. "The Butcher's Shop," with portraits of the Caracci family, is a caprice more remarkable for cleverness than beauty. By Ludovico Caracci is a very fine "Entombment," belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere; and a charming "Madonna and Child Adored by Saints," formerly in the Rogers Collection, now the property of Miss Burdett Coutts. By Agostino Caracci we meet with "An Adoring Angel," rather a striking single-figure composition, the property of the Earl of Yarborough; and a fanciful piece, "Cupid Overcoming Pan in the Presence of Two Nymphs," in which, with considerable amount of talent, is a certain smack of vulgarity.

Of the numerous pupils of the Caracci school Domenichino now, by general consent, takes the palm. His "David and Goliath," the property of the Earl of Warwick, is a vigorous performance, in which a trace of Michael Angelo is obvious to all who have a recollection, however faint, of the Sistine Chapel. The "St. Agnes," contributed by her Majesty, is of a grace and beauty which remind us at once of Correggio and Raphael. Domenichino was one of the first who attempted landscape upon an elaborate scale; and a "Grand Landscape" is exhibited by Mr. F. Edwards, which, though cold and severe in its general character, speaks of the genuine inspiration of nature. The "St. John the Evangelist," looking up, is a noble study, and is justly esteemed by its noble owner, the Earl of Carlisle, as one of the prizes of the Orleans Collection.

Guido, with his eternal classicism and his preternatural breadth and cold colouring, is represented by numerous specimens, in which the sin of mannerism will be detected by those who view them carefully as a whole. The "Infant Christ Sleeping on his Cross," belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, formerly in the Orleans Gallery, is a subject well known by the sculptured copies which have been multiplied of it. Mr. M. Bayley's "Magdalen," and the Madonna in Sir John Forbes's "Holy Family," are evidently sisters, and first cousins to the celebrated "Cleopatra" contributed by her Majesty. "The Assumption of the Virgin," the property of Mr. Harford, with the flowing expanse of draperies and bold foreshortening, is very similar to a work on the same subject by A. Caracci which hangs close beside it; and both are borrowed from Correggio, the first of cupola-painters.

Albani's fanciful style and delicate touch are seen to tolerable advantage in a "Judgment of Paris" contributed by Mr. Anderson; and a charming little "Riposo," painted with miniature-like neatness and brilliancy, but with a coldness which this artist rarely entirely escaped from.

Whether Guercino ever studied under the Caracci has been matter of dispute; but he undoubtedly, like many other artists of this period, improved by their example, and in great measure formed his style upon their doctrines. His fault was that of aiming at extravagant effects, particularly in light and shade, which were always arbitrarily concocted to suit his views of the occasion. As an example of his most ambitious efforts in this way may be taken the large altarpiece of the "Madonna and Child Enthroned," with two angels and other figures, the property of Mr. T. Baring. Of a much more pleasing character is the "Madonna and Child, with a Bird," formerly in the Borghese Palace, and now the property of Miss Burdett Coutts. Mr. Stuart's "Pieta," from the Rogers Collection, is a replica of the well-known picture in the National Gallery. "David and Bathsheba," contributed by Mr. W. Ellis, is painted with breadth and delicacy unusual with this master; amongst numerous other works by whose hand the curious portrait of "Queen Christina," in male attire, from the collection of the Earl of Yarborough, will be sure to attract attention. Guercino naturally introduces us to Caravaggio, the great leader of the *naturalisti*, and from whom the former acquired his dark mode of treatment and his propensity for vulgar types in his figures. Sir Philip De Malpas Egerton contributes a fine "Entombment" by this master—full of strong contrasts of light and shade, but with an unfortunate preponderance of the latter.

We will pass lightly over the various names which marked the closing history of Italian art, and which, truth to say, are not very abundantly exemplified. Carlo Dolce, the last of the Florentines—whose Madonnas and weeping saints are so well known for their chaste expression and touching sadness—is seen in a large and curious picture, the property of the Earl of Darnley, "The Virgin Giving the Picture of St. Dominic to the Superiors of a Convent;" and in a "St. Agnes, Virgin Martyr," the property of Mr. P. H. Howard. Sasso Ferrato, cold, clear, correct, and sometimes beautiful, is best represented in a "Marriage of St. Catharine," part of the Marquis of Hertford's contribution. It is a picture of considerable dimensions, in which the composition is well studied, the grouping effective, and the expression pleasing. But the colouring wants tone and keeping—garish is, probably, the epithet that would most properly apply to it. Mr. M. Phillips's "Madonna and Child" is cold and formal in treatment, with a palpable reminiscence of Raphael in the attitude of the child. By the same hand is another "Virgin and Child," after Guido, formerly in the King of Holland's Collection, and now contributed by the Earl of Warwick, in which all the conceits and mannerisms of the latter artist are faithfully followed. By Lanfranco the Earl of Wilton contributes a portrait of "A Bishop," a good picture, full of earnest character, and in treatment reminding one of Correggio, whom this painter was very fond of imitating. Furini's "Sigismunda,"

the property of the Duke of Newcastle, must be looked at. The expression of intense grief in the face is powerfully realised; but it is not unminged with vindictiveness and the littleness of human sorrow. The picture is an interesting one, however, from the fact connected with its history, that, when it was sold for 500 guineas, Hogarth was so indignant at the lavish patronage thus evinced for foreign art that he painted another picture on the same subject, the price of which he fixed at the same figure; and, though he did not get it in his lifetime, we believe it fetched that price after his death. This rival "Sigismunda," now the property of Mr. J. H. Anderson, is to be seen in the Gallery of Modern Painters (saloon D). With perfect candour and truth we think we may aver that, for refined feeling and nobleness of character, the work of the great founder of the English school surpasses that of the late Italian. Carlo Maratti closes the tale of Roman art; and quite time he did so. Surely affectation and insipidity could no further go than in his "Magdalen in the Desert," with flowing golden locks, and two angels in fly-away attitudes waiting upon her, which is contributed by Mr. T. Thorby.

N. Poussin has by some writers been forcibly included in the ranks of Italian art, but erroneously so; for, although he passed the greater part of his working life in Rome, he was a finished painter when he went there, and his style is decidedly French, and was perpetuated in his successors. Amongst the works by this master exhibited the best are "The Triumph of Bacchus" (the Earl of Carlisle), "View of the Campagna" (Miss Burdett Coutts), and "The Arts inquiring of Rome why they do not flourish in modern times" (the Earl of Derby). Gaspar Poussin (or, rather, Duguet), the brother-in-law of the latter, was Italian by birth, and the founder of a school of landscape entirely his own;—bold, romantic, true; full of feeling, and with something of a dramatic character. His wild mountain passes and broad woodlands are generally represented under the influence of a storm, either actual or threatening, or just passing away; and two favourable specimens of his style are seen in Mr. Harford's "Storm Landscape;" and the Duke of Newcastle's "Mountain Scene, with a Plain beyond." Claude Lorraine has been claimed by both Italy and France, though properly, by birth, he belonged to neither; Lorraine not having been transformed from Germanic into French land until half a century after his death. By education, and in the practice of his art, however, he was completely Italian, and his works may properly be accepted as the ideal of Italian landscape-painting. His style is too well known to need further observation now from us. His works here exhibited are numerous, and, upon the whole, not of a very superior class; nothing to come near the splendid specimens in our National Gallery. We remark with satisfaction, however, the Earl of Burlington's "Landscape, with Parnassus;" the "Poetical Landscape," contributed by her Majesty; and a "Landscape" painted at Rome for Pope Urban VIII., and afterwards in the collection of Louis XVI., and now belonging to the Earl of Yarborough. Salvator Rosa, who haunted savage scenes and savage men, and was the very antipodes to the sunny Claude, is pretty fairly represented. Mr. M. Phillips contributes two good examples of his general style; Mr. Cornwall Legh a remarkable bit of smaller dimensions, representing a rocky glen; Lord Ward and Mr. Townley Parker show fine and genuine specimens; from Mr. Labouchere's collection we have two small oval pieces, representing dark cavernous passes peopled with soldiers and brigands; and Earl Cowper sends a "Mountainous Coast," with a clear distance, and men fishing in the foreground, which in all respects is very effective.

A TRIAD OF SONNETS,

COMPOSED IN THE ART-TREASURES PALACE, MANCHESTER, AUGUST 22, 1857.

I.

O God! how wondrous is Thy creature, Man,
In spite of all his misery and sin,
Warrings without and wickedness within
That shrivel every blessing to a ban:
How gloriously through all his strife and schism
Thy perfect attributes, intensely bright,
Show milder and full-colour'd in the sight
Of fallen man, creation's broken prism!
How richly is he unction'd with the chrism
Of Thine own wealths and wisdoms manifold!
This paradise of treasures, new and old,
Ripe with the rarest fruits and flowers of Art,
Pictures and ivories, and gems and gold,
To Thee, Great Spirit, lift both mind and heart.

II.

Ah! do they—can they? rather would they hide
In creature-fairness the Creator's face,
Pampering man's indomitable pride
To stand alone, unhelp'd of God and grace:
How few behold their Father in this place,—
On all those pleasant pictures note His skill,
In all these marvellous works of human will
His force creative, and high wisdom trace!
Alas, that good is overgrown with ill;
Alas, that very weariness of eye,
Quite surfeited of beauty, power, and taste,
With listless lingering, or careless haste
Provokes to scorn, or colder to pass by
Too many merits flung around in waste.

III.

Thousands of excellences unregarded,
On the dense crowd and not on desert air
Wasting their sweetness, ever unrewarded,
Suffer in silent patience everywhere:
O, multitude of merits grand or fair,
Yet hardly winning meed devoutly due!
O many messmates in life's crowded crew
Jostled aside by others' selfish care!
For here, as elsewhere, we discern it true
That lesser stars are scarcely seen to shine,
Though each a sun in universal heaven:
'Tis well; go on in faith and duty's line;
Be satisfied to be as God has given,—
Greater or lesser light is His,—not thine.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS.—RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING BRETHREN IN THE EAST.—On Wednesday night the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, presided over the usual Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, which was held in the Temple. Some formal business having been disposed of, Lord Panmure said: I have one notice to give before I formally close this Grand Lodge. You are all aware of the scenes which have lately taken place in our Indian dominions, where we have many brethren holding under the Grand Lodge of England. I am, therefore, instructed by the Grand Master to give you notice of his intention, at the next meeting of Grand Lodge, to bring this subject before you. He will then propose a grant from the funds of Grand Lodge, for the relief of our suffering brethren in the East. It is thought that the Grand Master will propose a vote of £1000.

THE QUEEN OF BAVARIA and the two young Princes, her sons, who are stopping in the mountains of the south of Bavaria, made a few days ago the ascension of the Selling, which is upwards of 6000 feet high. The Archbishop of Friburg, Mgr. de Vicari, though eighty-five years of age, is making a pedestrian excursion to the same mountains.

A DINNER to celebrate the return of Mr. Bright as member for Birmingham was held on Monday, at the Stag's Head, Summer-lane.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Two events without parallel in the lives of literary men in this country will make this week memorable in the annals of English literature. Her Majesty has been pleased to call the historian of King William the Third to the House of Lords; and a number of authors, artists, and actors have, by their own exertions, so delighted and instructed the public that they have raised the sum of £2000 in remembrance of a fellow-author, suddenly taken from among us at a time when his exertions were becoming honourably and easily remunerative. Hitherto the highest honours of the State conferred by the Crown on an author, an artist, or a man of science, have been a Baronetcy, a Knighthood, or the privilege of placing Right Honourable in front of one's name instead of Esq. after it. King Charles I. knighted Rubens and Vandyck, but left Inigo Jones without that "Marquis-Would-Be" which we know he affected. King Charles II. knighted Christopher Wren, but left Butler to starve. King James II. paid for the expenses of Nat Lee in Bedlam. King William III. "knighted Blackmore," and made Godfrey both a Knight and a Baronet. As Kneller (this by way of parenthesis) was the first painter made a Baronet, and also the last, Queen Anne knighted Sir Isaac Newton, and one of her Ministers made him Master of the Mint. She sent, however, Swift to St. Patrick's—tantamount to exile, if not imprisonment. King George I. by some accident made what George IV. made Mr. Croker and Queen Victoria made Mr. Macaulay—a Right Honourable. Somehow, too, in the same reign (perhaps by mistake) Dick Steele got knighted. As for "Augustus," or King George II., we know how he despised boeotry and bainting, as he called the sister arts, though not the twin-sister—

Our arts are sisters, though not twins in birth;
For hymns were sung on Eden's happy earth

(for so Dryden addresses Kneller). Then, in the next reign, a Scotchman asked and a Scotchman gave Dr. Johnson his pension of £300 a year. Odd (and this again by way of parenthesis) that Johnson should owe to a Scotchman the best means of existence he ever had; and that, in the flesh, he should owe to a Scotchman his best claim to immortality. Then came George IV., who made Walter Scott a Baronet; and then William IV., who, through Sir Robert Peel, offered Southey a Baronetcy; and then (whom God long preserve) came Queen Victoria, who made Bulwer a Baronet and Disraeli a Right Honourable.

That triumvirate of English historians—Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson—died un-enobled. King George III., whether represented by Bute, Grenville, Rockingham, or North, would never have dreamt of making a peer of the Advocates' Librarian, the Hampshire Militia man, or the Presbyterian parson. Now we live in different times, and her Majesty has summoned Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords, for his History of course, not for his Essays, or even for his speeches. What would Mr. Croker have said had he lived just three weeks longer to have heard of Mr. Macaulay's elevation?

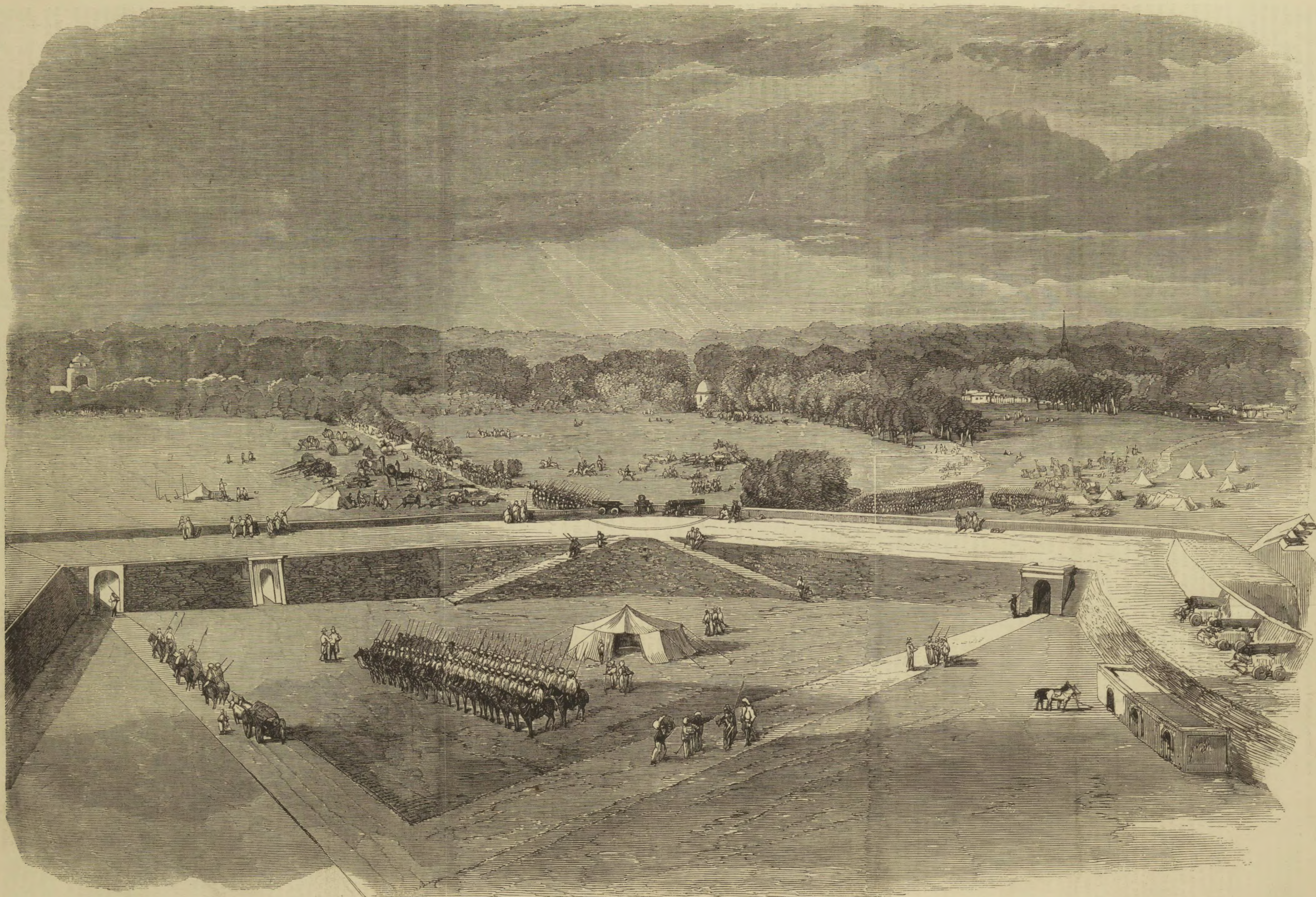
The name of Macaulay seems particularly fortunate in obtaining living literary honours. An English clergyman of the last half century erected in his church of St. Mary Woolnoth (the beautiful church, in the city of London, built by Hawksmoor, the favourite pupil of Sir Christopher Wren) a statue in her lifetime to the female historian, to the female Macaulay; now the head of the Church delights to dignify literature in the person of Mr. Macaulay, and there is no one whose judgment is worth much who will not approve her Majesty's good judgment in this matter.

Still more remarkable, to our thinking, is the other event of the week to which we have called attention. Fifty-three years ago died Henry Fielding, the great author of "Tom Jones" and "Joseph Andrews," leaving a widow and four small children to lament his early loss—he was only forty-seven. He had anxious thoughts in his last moments about them—they were very young and without any means beyond the value of certain shares in the Register or General Register Office, and in his will (an undated one—a Bow-street magistrate leaving an undated will) he bequeaths whatsoever he has and wheresoever it may be to his friend "humble Allen" in trust for his widow and four children. Allen did not act—that is, he did not accept the legal trust, but he acted on the moral trust, and most nobly. He did not forget the dying request of the great novelist. Some of these are new facts—the matter of the will especially in Fielding's history—and we think them most applicable to the present moment. In 1754 Dr. Smollett was not in Mr. Dickens's position at his bankers, nor, indeed, was literature in its now noble position; Smollett was unable to act the part for Fielding's family which Mr. Dickens has no nobly completed only this week for the family of Mr. Jerrold. Three months have not gone since Mr. Jerrold passed from amongst us; and here, by the exertions of Mr. Dickens and many other friends, two thousand pounds and more are lying at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s ready to be converted into an annuity for the lives of Jerrold's widow and his only unmarried daughter. "God helps those who help themselves," Poor Richard says in his Almanack; and here we have authors materially helping one another who are said to hate one another from the innermost recesses of their souls.

There is a vacancy in the ranks of the Royal Academy—this week has reduced the forty to thirty-nine. At a ripe old age Mr. Thomas Uwins is no more. He was what a lady once called in our hearing an agreeable painter. He never offended—he did not startle. Nature had done very little for him, beyond bestowing a sensibility for what is beautiful. She made no confessions to him. Art, however, did much—Poverty more. He had to live by his art, and long and laboriously did he endeavour to become an artist. He was best in little: some of his book-prints, done forty years ago, for the poets and essayists, are pretty, and now and then appropriate. These at length enabled him to find means of visiting Italy, where he revelled (on canvas) in vintages and dances, that savoured (in imagination only) of Poussin and a bacchanalian love of such scenes. He had a good eye for colour—became, when over fifty-five, an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in four years after (a brief interval) a Royal Academician. He was lucky in his old age. The Royal Academy made him its Librarian; then the Treasury (on Eastlake's retirement) made him Keeper of the National Gallery; and then her Majesty appointed him Surveyor of the Royal Pictures at Windsor, Kensington, and Hampton Court. This last office he enjoyed at his death, and we shall be anxious to see to whom it is now given. Whoever is desirous of learning what Mr. Uwins was like as an artist may learn, and readily, by visiting the Vernon Collection at Marlborough House, the Sheepshanks Gallery at Brompton, and the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. The "Cupid and Psyche" in the last exhibition, painted in 1845, and the property of her Majesty, was looked upon by Mr. Uwins as one of his best works.

Mr. Croker's books will not be sold. Mrs. Croker, we are glad to learn, has decided on retaining them. Mr. Croker was fond among his friends of talking of his own "auction."

This last word "auction" reminds us that the "hostelry," the celebrated Cider Cellars, "in the very centre," we are told, "of the fields of literature and the drama," is to be sold by auction. Is not the advertisement (so a wag asks) a little misprinted? Should it not read "in the very centre of the Fieldings of literature and the drama"?



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVLOCK LEAVING THE FORTRESS OF ALLAHABAD TO RECAPTURE CAWNPORE — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



GENERAL WOODBURN'S MOVEABLE BRIGADE SHELLING THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE 1ST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT AT AURUNGBAD.

MUTINY OF CAVALRY OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT AT AURUNGBAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOLDANA, NEAR JAULNAH, June 29, 1857.

THINKING some Sketches from these districts in which our native troops have mutinied may be acceptable, I beg to send you two very rough though truthful ones. That on the other page in pen and ink represents General Woodburn's moveable brigade shelling the encampment of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent at Aurungabad. The tents are seen on the summit of a hill backed up by a range of distant mountains. Captain Woolcomb's battery on the brow is firing on the tents, causing the sowars to take flight. The left wing of H.M. 14th Light Dragoons is charging them in two squadrons; the one on the left hand of the picture led by Captain Gall, carrying a spear bound to his right arm

which was severely wounded at the battle of Ramnuggur, preventing his using his sword. Captain Barratt is leading the squadron on the right. The 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who behaved admirably on the occasion, are seen formed in square to receive cavalry. About 100 of the sowars were taken prisoners, and disarmed, and as many escaped; others were cut up by the dragoons. In the face of the loaded guns one of the native officers exhorted his men to stand up for their country, and to fire on the European troops. He then shot at his commanding officer, Captain Abbott, for which he was hanged on the following morning.

The second Sketch represents the encampment of General Woodburn's moveable column near the Fort of Ahmednuggur, en route to the Nizam's territories. I hope to send you more Sketches soon; and believe me, very sincerely yours,

JOHN HENRY SYLVESTER,
Assistant Surgeon H.M. 14th Light Dragoons.

ALLAHABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FORT ALLAHABAD, July 10, 1857.

I SEND you a Sketch of the advance from Fort Allahabad, on the 7th, of the British force under General Havelock towards Cawnpore, which place fell into the hands of the rebels on the 27th ult. The force consisted of a party of volunteer European Irregular Cavalry, a party of Native Irregular Cavalry, her Majesty's 84th and 64th Foot, detachments of the 1st European Madras Fusiliers, and her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, together with six guns and one howitzer, with fifty men of the Royal Foot Artillery. As soon as the intelligence was received at Allahabad of the fall of Cawnpore, and the death of General Sir Hugh Wheeler, preparations were completed for the advance of a strong force, which was to form a junction with the two



ENCAMPMENT AT AHMEDNUGUR OF GENERAL WOODBURN'S BRIGADE.

detachments which had already advanced—one consisting of 800 men and two guns, the other of 100 men and two guns, who had gone up the River Ganges by steamer. It was a glorious sight to see this band of true-hearted soldiers wending their way through the groves of trees, the bands and the Highland bagpipes playing, the shouts of the men making the old fort walls ring again—those shouts which indicate so truly the vengeance which is in store for the heartless wretches who have tortured, violated, and murdered our wives and children. "For God's sake let us at them!" is in every European soldier's mouth. The details of the fall of Cawnpore are, I fear, in no degree less revolting and painful than those which have taken place previously. Treachery and villainy mark the footsteps of the insurrection wherever it has appeared. Up to this date (July 10th) no very succinct account has been received here; but, from the intelligence which has been gathered from our native spies and others, it appears that General Wheeler's force—which, it will be remembered, was intrenched in the Cawnpore cantonments, and holding out most gallantly against an overwhelming force, at the same time suffering most fearful privations from the want of food and water, a burning June sun, and the having to protect great numbers of the wives of officers and soldiers, together with their children—was hard pressed by the mutineers, who, it must be borne in mind, were fully armed, the cavalry splendidly mounted, and the artillery with their guns and ammunition, which they had taken away with them when they broke into open mutiny. Wheeler was wounded by a gun-shot in the leg, and shortly afterwards either shot dead or mortally wounded. [Another account says that General Wheeler was shot while trying to escape in one of the boats.] Their numbers reduced by sickness, and their confidence shaken by the loss of their General, our troops determined to come to terms—the rebels, on their part, agreeing to see the British safe to their boats, and permit them to go down the river unmolested to Allahabad, and the British, on their part, agreeing to vacate their position and allow the Nana (their commander) to take possession. These terms having been mutually agreed to, the British left their intrenchments, took to their boats, and set sail; but no sooner had they left the shore than the bloodthirsty ruffians brought down their guns and opened fire on the fugitives. The boats were sunk: men, women, and children, struggling with the waves, were soon overwhelmed or shot down by the mutineers. One boat, containing, it is said, seven ladies, some officers, and several children, is supposed to have continued its flight for ten or twelve miles down the river, when a party of the mutineer cavalry captured and brought them back to Cawnpore. I tremble for their fate. It would have been far better had they found a watery grave than to have undergone the horrors which must have awaited them on their return.

The following is an authenticated list of officers who were murdered at Allahabad on the 6th of June, 1857:—Major Moorhouse, Pension Paymaster; Captain J. Plunkett, late 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut. R. Stewart, Adjutant, 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut. G. H. Hawes, 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Ensign G. S. Pringle, 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Ensign G. L. Munro, 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Ensign P. J. Codd, 73rd Regiment Native Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles D. Innes, Engineers; Unposted Ensigns Beaumont, M. D. Smith (1),—Smith (2),—Cheek, G. Way, and Baileff; Captain T. C. Birch, 31st Native Infantry; Lieut. Augustus H. Alexander, 68th Regiment Native Infantry.

Extract from the *Englishman*, a Calcutta paper, dated 7th July, 1857:—"The following is, we believe, a correct, but not a complete, list of the officers killed at Cawnpore and Sealtapore:—Brigadier Jack, Colonel Williams; Lindsay, Prout, Sir George Parker, Quinn, Redman, Supple, Halliday, Reynolds, Prole, Smith, Eckford, Dempster, Jervis, Chalwin, Hillersdon. Mrs. Wiggins, and many others, have been killed at Sealtapore; Colonel Birch, the Christians, Gavans, and Snell, killed; Bax, 48th, also killed."

FUTTEHPORE.

At this place the mutineers under Nana Sahib had been thrice defeated by the British troops. On the morning of the 17th June General Havelock, who left Allahabad with about 2000 Europeans—consisting of the 6th Regiment, 78th Highlanders, Madras Fusiliers, and a company of Royal Artillery—attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches he had joined Major Renaud's advanced column three hours before daylight, and arrived, about eight o'clock, four miles from Futtehpore, where he encamped. The enemy advanced out of Futtehpore, and opened fire upon a reconnaissance under Colonel Tytler. General Havelock marched with eight guns in the centre, under Captain Maude, Royal Artillery, forming the whole of the infantry in quarter-distant column in support. Captain Maude's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and columns through garden inclosures and the streets of Futtehpore in complete confusion. This splendid victory was gained without a single casualty on the side of the British, not a man being touched by the fire of the enemy. The enemy's strength was said to have been two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry, and eleven guns, which were all captured.

The following order by Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., for which we are indebted to a *Poona Observer* extra, dated the 23rd June, was issued after the action at Futtehpore:—

Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., thanks his soldiers for their arduous exertions yesterday, which produced, in four hours, the strange result of a whole army driven from a strong position, eleven guns captured, and their whole force scattered to the winds, without the loss of a single British soldier! To what is this astonishing effect to be attributed? To the fire of the British Artillery, exceeding in rapidity and precision all that the Brigadier-General has ever witnessed in his not short career; to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands; to British pluck—that good quality which has survived the revolution of the hour; and to the blessing of Almighty God in a most righteous cause—the cause of justice, humanity, truth, and good government in India.

LUCKNOW

still held out at the date of the latest advices, but its heroic defender, the brave and noble-minded Sir Henry Lawrence, is no more. He was wounded in a sortie against the enemy on the 2nd July, and died of lockjaw on the 4th idem. The garrison, nothing daunted by the death of their intrepid leader, continued to hold out against the hordes of mutineers that surrounded them, and it was expected that they would maintain their ground until relieved by General Havelock. Major Banks had assumed the command of the garrison, which continued in the highest spirits.

NAGPORE.

A plot was discovered on the 30th June last to create an insurrection at Nagpore, but through the precautions taken by the authorities it proved unsuccessful, and the conspirators were brought to justice. Three native officers, who were convicted of mutiny, were hanged by sentence of court-martial. No disturbance has since taken place, and the province is perfectly tranquil.

SAUGOR.

The mutiny at Saugor, to which we alluded in our last summary, has been unattended with bloodshed, the Europeans having secured themselves in the fort before the outbreak occurred. Part of the mutinous regiments also remained faithful, and aided in repelling the assaults of their evil-disposed comrades.

JHANSI.

Respecting the massacre at Jhansi, on the 8th of June, most of the European residents perished, the local Mahometan authorities having, with the aid of the mutinous sepoys, massacred them with the usual atrocities. There were fifty-five of them in all, including the ladies and children, who were all ruthlessly murdered.

MHOW AND INDORE.

The details of the mutiny at Mhow and Indore, and the massacre at the latter place, where about forty Europeans were cruelly murdered, have been received since our last summary. It is thought bloodshed might have been prevented if precautions had been taken earlier, as at Saugor and Nagpore; but Colonel Platt, commanding the station, had implicit confidence in the fidelity of his men, and believed them to be quite staunch to the last moment. So infatuated was he in this belief that he left the fort for the purpose of haranguing the men of the 23rd Native Infantry but paid with his life the penalty of his blindness. Major Harris, commanding the 1st Light Cavalry, and Captain Egan, Adjutant of the 23rd Native Infantry, were also murdered; but the rest of the officers and ladies took refuge in a fortified square, which was held by Captain Hungerford's Battery of Europeans. At Indore the Residency was attacked by Holkar's disaffected troops, joined by the rabble of the city; but Colonel Durand, the Resident, and the rest of the officers of his suite, succeeded in making their escape, protected

by some faithful companies of the Rheel Corps. Many Europeans were butchered in the city, and among them Mr. Ross M'Mahon, a civil engineer, who took a contract for several public works under the Maharajah of Indore. Holkar's mutinous troops, joined by the disaffected regiments from Mhow, after looting the treasury, proceeded on to Gwalior. Holkar is said to remain firm in his adherence to the British Government. The Bombay moveable column, under the command of Brigadier Stuart, was advancing towards Indore; so that we may soon hear of the restoration of tranquillity in Central India.

THE PUNJAB.—MUTINY AT SEALKOTE.

The Punjab still remains tranquil, which is due to the wise management and prudent foresight of Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner, who has acted with consummate wisdom throughout these troublous times. The organisation of the Sikh levies, both of horse and foot, is progressing favourably throughout the country, and General Van Cortlandt's force is doing good service on the frontiers of Rajputana. With the exception of a mutiny at Sealkote no outbreak of any consequence has occurred in the Punjab. The native population of the large towns has been disarmed by order of the Chief Commissioner—a measure which will greatly increase the public security.

On the 9th July the troops of Sealkote, in the Punjab—consisting of a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry, and the 46th Native Infantry—broke out into open mutiny, and, after murdering several persons, and doing all the injury in their power in the destruction of houses and property, &c., left the station in a body for the eastward, taking with them carriages, buggies, &c. The persons ascertained to have been killed are the following:—Captain Bishop, of the 46th Native Infantry; Dr. Graham, superintending surgeon; Dr. Graham, medical storekeeper; Rev. Mr. Hunter, wife, and child. Brigadier Brind has also been wounded. All the others appear to be safe in the fort, including the families of the drummers; and of the ladies and children who escaped several were escorted to the fort by sepoys, who remained faithful, or by sowars, who after leaving them returned to the rest of the mutineers. Dr. and Mrs. Butler, who were at first supposed to have been killed, have since arrived at the fort of Sealkote with their family; also Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and their children, and 21 sick Europeans belonging to her Majesty's 52nd Foot. The Sealkote mutineers, who took the route towards Delhi, managed to cross the Ravee at a ford near Trimmoo Puttum, early on the 12th. They were attacked by Brigadier-General Nicholson, at noon, and, after a brief struggle, driven back across the river, leaving a quantity of their baggage and plunder in our hands. Their casualties are estimated at 200 in killed and wounded, and our loss at six men killed and twenty-five wounded.

HYDERABAD.

From Hyderabad (Deccan), the capital of the Nizam's dominions, we learn that a serious rising occurred in that city on the 18th July. About 4000 budmashes, led by 300 Rohillas, marched upon the Residency to demand the release of the jemadar of the 1st Nizam's Cavalry, who had been caught and delivered over to the Resident by Salar Jung. Major Davidson acted with much decision, and opened fire upon the rabble from several guns, which caused them to disperse. Several of the Rohillas and others were killed, and many of them made prisoners by the Nizam's mercenaries. The leader of the Rohillas, who was mortally wounded, was afterwards captured. The city has since remained quiet. To prevent any further outbreaks of the turbulent Rohillas, who are believed to be ripe for sedition, the wing of the 12th Lancers stationed at Kirkee has been ordered to Hyderabad, and is now en route towards that capital. A field force, consisting of several regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, under the command of Major W. A. Orr, is being formed on the northern frontier of the Nizam's dominions, and will act in conjunction with the Bombay moveable columns to put down revolt in Central India.

At CALCUTTA everything was quiet, and confidence was being restored by the arrival of the troops destined for China. The 5th Fusiliers, from the Mauritius, had arrived in the *Simoom*; and the *Himalaya*, with H.M. 90th Regiment on board, had anchored in the Hooghly. The European inhabitants had cheerfully embodied themselves into a corps of volunteers, which greatly contributed towards the public safety. Since the arrest of the King of Oude, the Government have been on the alert, and the malcontents, who formerly plotted the overthrow of our rule, have been quite disconcerted. The Governor-General is at Calcutta, and Sir Patrick Grant, the provincial Commander-in-Chief, is likewise there.

Nothing was stirring in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, and Southern India seemed to repose in unbroken security. The army was believed to be faithful to the Government, and the breath of suspicion did not rest upon its unshaken loyalty. At Madras, where a panic had been for some time prevalent, the European community had enrolled themselves as volunteers, and were being organised as a military body. The Hindoo and Mahometan inhabitants had presented an address to Government, expressive of their attachment to the British rule, and abhorrence of the frightful atrocities committed by the mutineers. In reply they were thanked for their sentiments of loyalty, which they were requested to make generally known. Subscriptions had been opened for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal, as well as for the families of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, many of whom had fallen while serving against the mutineers.

The BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, though sometimes disturbed by unnecessary panics, was in a state of perfect tranquillity.

INCIDENTS OF THE MUTINY.

Through the gloom of the Indian news the heroism of our countrymen, and countrywomen too, shines brightly out. A few instances out of the hundreds of similar incidents with which the press teems will serve as illustrations of the heroic sturdiness of the British character. The following extract from a letter just received, giving a detailed account of the death of Captain Skene, superintendent of Jhansi district, and of his noble wife, also of Captain Gordon, assistant superintendent, will be read with thrilling interest:—

It is all true about poor Frank Gordon. He, Allick Skene, his wife, and a few peons managed to get into a small round tower when the disturbance began; the children and all the rest were in other parts of the fort—altogether sixty. Gordon had a regular battery of guns, also revolvers; and he and Skene picked off the rebels as fast as they could fire. Mrs. Skene loaded for them. The peons say they never missed once, and before it was all over they killed thirty-seven, besides many wounded. The rebels, after butchering all in the fort, brought ladders against the tower, and commenced swarming up. Frank Gordon was shot through the forehead and killed at once. Skene then saw it of no use going on any more, so he kissed his wife, shot her, and then himself.

The following letter is from an engineer in the camp before Delhi, describing the exploits of Lieutenant Hills, of the Artillery:—

Three days ago Hills was on picket with his two-horse artillery guns, when the alarm was sounded and an order sent him to advance, given under the impression that the enemy were at some distance. He was supported by a body of Carabineers, eighty, I believe, in number. He advanced about 100 yards, while his guns were being limbered up to follow, and suddenly came on about 120 of the enemy's cavalry close on him. Disgraceful to say, the Carabineers turned and bolted. His guns being limbered up he could do nothing, but rather than fly he charged them by himself. He fired four barrels of his revolver and killed two men, throwing the empty pistol in the face of another, and knocking him off his horse. Two horsemen then charged full tilt at him and rolled him and his horse over. He got up with no weapons, and, seeing a man on foot coming at him to cut him down, rushed at him, got inside his sword, and hit him full in the face with his fist. At that moment he was cut down from behind, and a second blow would have done for him, had not Tombs, his captain, the finest fellow in the service (who had been in his tent when the row began), arrived at the critical moment and shot his assailant. Hills was able to walk home, though his wound was severe, and on the road Tombs saved his life once more, by sticking another man who attacked him.

From the same battle-ground we hear of an European soldier who bayoneted two antagonists at one blow, pinning them to a wall; and of a rifleman who defeated a rebel party, by coolly loading and firing several rounds with deliberate aim as they approached.

An officer, late of the 3rd Europeans, giving an account of what he calls the battle of Shahgunj, writes from Agra:—

We had carried the village, driven them from their position, and then no ammunition! Of course, immediately they found their artillery was not answered, they knew there was something wrong with us, and advanced upon their old position. We had to retire under a heavy fire, and threatened on each side by their cavalry; but the fellows had not the pluck to attack us even then; they made several attempts, but a volley always sent them to the right about. We, however, arrived safely at the fort. The enemy were satisfied with their licking and went quietly off.

A cavalry officer, of the Gwalior Contingent, at the same fort, writes:—

This is a war of extermination. The Mahometans have made tools of the Hindoos, and now are showing in their true colours. Their hope is

not to leave a single Christian alive. Please goodness, they'll be sold yet. They'll have no mercy from me. I've already fairly killed with my sword between twenty-five and thirty of them. Besides having cut down a good many more. My only wound of consequence is a sword-cut in the left arm, which I received when storming a village on foot. The fellow fought well, but I at length killed him with a blow which nearly cut his head in two. This was on the 1st instant, just before our regiment mutinied. I was very savage that day. Just as I had done with the chap I wounded I had a turn up with four more. They knocked over the only sowar who was with me with a sort of battle-axe. I had one pistol with me, with which I blew the head of one of them to pieces, and then turned and ran; but my foot slipped, and down I came. Luckily I was up again before they could polish me off; but I felt too done to run any more, so turned on them and wounded two in a moment. To my intense delight they ran off; but were met by some sowars hunting for me, and all killed.

The following is the narrative by a lad of seventeen, a Lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry, of his escape from Sealkote:—

About half-way between fort and cantonments I saw six troopers drawn up on the side of the road. I drew my revolver, though of no use, and, there being no escape, proposed to run the gauntlet with my horse at full speed. I came opposite the first, who fired his pistol; the rest did likewise, but without effect. The last gave chase, drawing his second pistol. I covered him with my revolver, which kept him off for some time, but, suddenly closing within two yards, he took a steady aim at my head, and fired. I felt as if I had been hit a severe blow with a stick on the right arm, having covered myself as well as possible with it. He gave a shout, and closed. I thought it was all up with me; but, finding I could draw my sword, began to feel rather jolly again. When he came alongside I rammed it into him, but, having no strength, could only get it in about two inches into his side. He knocked it out with his pistol. I struck him again, but with like effect. He then shot ahead. I put spurs to my nag, and as I came up banged at him. He bent forward to avoid, and I only got about one inch into him, but he lost his seat, and pulled up. I had almost done so, too, but pushed along, and he fell behind.

The following is a letter from an officer in command at Agra. After relating the incidents of the mutiny, and the murder of Major Blake, he says:—

After we got into the light cavalry lines the firing was very brisk, and we all thought it was all over with us; but not a ball hit us. Just at this moment three sepoys caught hold of me, and said they would try and save me. They threw off my hat, tore off my trousers and remaining boot, covered me as well as they could with my horse-cloth, which my groom had brought along with us; and, putting me between the two, the third walked in front, and, what between knocking up one man's musket whose bayonet was just at my back, and declaring I was one of their wives, we got through all the sentries, and crossed the river. They then wanted me to make the best of my way off, saying that the chances were ten to one that my wife was killed by that time, but I told them plainly I would not try to escape without her. After a great deal of persuading they took me down the banks of the river (the opposite side of which was regularly lined with sentries to prevent escape) till we came opposite our house, where they set me down, and one man said, "Now I will go and bring your wife to you if she is alive;" so off he went, and, after about twenty minutes of the most agonising suspense, dear M— and I met again. The three sepoys behaved splendidly. Seeing poor M— was unable to walk, they tied my horse-cloth in a sort of bag fashion on to a musket, put her into it, and, placing the butt and muzzle on their shoulders, carried her in this way seven miles till we reached the Residency, by which time I could hardly put my feet to the ground from walking barefooted over the thorny ground. On arriving there we found three other people just escaped, and I got an elephant, on which we all mounted, intending to seek further protection in the Lushkur with the Maharajah, where lots of people had gone; but before we had got half a mile we met nearly a dozen carriages, all in full gallop, accompanied by the body guard, in full retreat back to the Residency.

The following is a letter from an officer's wife, who, with her husband and children, escaped from Delhi on the 11th of May:—

If you could see me at this moment writing you would be rather surprised. We have been driven out of tents by the rains coming on, and have got some comfortable quarters in a large open building with large arches all round, but no doors. It is, I believe, a place for guns. We have got a strip in the centre, with a kind of matting put up three-quarters of the way to the roof on each side for the walls, on the other side of which, on one side, are about fifty artillerymen, and the other side is an office. We look upon our abode as quite a palace, having it to ourselves, instead of having one corner of a room in which are many other persons allotted to us. The rain is pouring down at this minute, and running down the walls inside in plenty of places; but that is nothing. William and the children are all in their beds fast asleep; but I am afraid of being late with my letter to-morrow, and so am writing now. I did not tell you, I think, that we have lost everything we had. On that dreadful morning—the 11th of May—William had duty in the city, and left home in a hurry, hearing that something was going wrong. He returned shortly, but only to tell me that every officer with him had been killed in the space of a few minutes. He was saved, humanly speaking, by two guns making their appearance through the city gate at the moment of time, at sight of which the wretches turned and galloped off. He left me again in five minutes to return to Delhi with the regiment for which he had been sent. We parted then with little hope of meeting again, and, having no one to consult with what to do, I ordered the carriage, in order to go to our Major's house close by, to see what his wife was going to do. I put all the children into it that we might not be separated by any chance, fully intending to return in a few minutes, but at our gate I fell in with nearly all the ladies in the station in their carriages going up with a regiment to a small tower on a hill in the station. I was made to follow in the procession, and thus we took leave of our comfortable home and all it contained. We all (which means almost every European about the place) remained in the small tower all that day, but, it being evident towards the evening that there was no chance for our lives there, hearing that the brutes were coming to murder us all as soon as they had refreshed themselves after their other murderous deeds, we all left in carriages, on horseback, on foot, or any means that presented themselves, and, taking any road that parties thought the best, we arrived the next evening at Meerut in company with some others, having come the whole distance with our own poor horses, only stopping day or night to bait for an hour and two here and there.

The battle of Agra is a case of supreme confidence in European bottom and daring. When the Kotah Contingent, mustering 700 men, revolted they had with them two guns; yet a few mounted volunteers from Agra charged them, routed them without a fight, and carried off their pieces. At the battle of Agra Captain D'Oyley was severely wounded; he did not quit his post; but sat on the tumbrel of a gun and commanded his artillery to the last. The wish he uttered with his fleeting breath deserves to be fulfilled. He said, "Place a stone over my grave, and say I died fighting my guns."

The civil service has supplied its full quota of heroes. Of the courage and promptitude of civilians two examples must suffice:—A civil servant, aided by a military officer, in moving a score of Punjabees coolly through the mutineers at Sealkote into the fort there, cheering the men as if they had been strong to resist an attack. At Mirzapore order was restored by a young civil servant from Benares, "whose initiation into active life in the district was a combat with six or seven rebellious people, of whom he killed two and wounded the remainder."

PROCLAMATION OF THE DELHI INSURGENTS.

The following is a correct translation of the proclamation issued at Delhi by the insurgents:—

TO ALL HINDOOS AND MUSSULMANS, CITIZENS AND SERVANTS OF HINDOSTAN, THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY NOW AT DELHI AND MEERUT SEND GREETING.

It is well known that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs—first to destroy the religion of the whole Hindostani army, and then to make the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore we, solely on account of our religion, have combined with the people and have not spared alive one infidel, and have re-established the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obedience to order, and receive double pay. Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands; therefore it is fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart, and, acting courageously, not leave the seed of these infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipt of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the Imperial Government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowardice, or credulously believe the promises of these impostors, the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and, rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow got. It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmans unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation, and dispatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmans may be alive and watchful, and fix in some conspicuous place (but prudently, to avoid detection), and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be 300 rupees per month for a trooper, and 100 rupees for a foot man. Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are thirteen flags of the English regiments and above fourteen standards from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror; and it is the intention of Cawnpore to root out the seed of the devil. This is what the army here wish.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THERE seems to be nobody left in London to afford the material for notes of any thing. The Queen is gone, the Lords are gone, the Commons are gone, the clubs are abandoned to bricklayers and painters, scarcely a carriage is seen in Pall-mall, the wealthier tradespeople are on the Rhine and the humbler ones at Margate, such of the places of "entertainment" as five hours of comfortable seats and foul air are facetiously called give nothing new,—and, in short, Dulness is enthroned as she has not been since the "Dunciad." Nevertheless those who are compelled to remain in the metropolis have the grim satisfaction of seeing that those who have escaped are not in possession of unalloyed happiness, for the weather has changed, and the rain is frequent, and the wind is high; and, bad as London in a wet September week may be, how much worse is a seaside lodging in a wet week, with the windows shut, and nothing but old novels; and Paterfamilias cross, or, it may be, savagely educational, and the girls melancholy, and the boys smoking in their poky bed-rooms. Even the one room left to you at the club is better than that sort of thing—at least, you have space to move, and to-day's papers. However, we would not be spiteful, and so we will hope that the fine weather is not gone, and that Paterfamilias may again come forth for his morning's bathe; and the girls, in their round hats, may again ransack the library, and meet Algernon and Cecil on the parade (by perfect accident); and Tom and Bob may again go fishing, and have great takes of whiting and soles. And the Londoner who, obliged to stay in London in September, can, from the bottom of his heart—*ex imo*—wish fine weather to people away, is a good man, and worthy of many remittances of game.

ON the only question of the day no news of importance has to be told; but the continued publication of private letters from India reveals many of the ramifications of the mutiny, and details many acts of heroism and, alas! many horrors too sickening to be dwelt upon. Among the tragic incidents of the revolt perhaps none is more touching than the fate of Captain Skene, the Superintendent of the Jhansi district, and of his wife. They, with an officer named Gordon and some peons, shut themselves up in a small round tower, and gallantly resisted the attack of a body of the rebels. The wife loaded the revolvers for her husband and his friend, and they kept up a fatal fire, killing thirty-seven of the miscreants. But the number of the latter was overwhelming, and they began to swarm into the fort. Skene saw that all was lost, and nobly resolved to save his wife from the atrocities perpetrated by the savages upon every Englishwoman unhappy enough to fall into their hands. He clasped her in a last embrace, gave her a last kiss, and shot her dead; then, triumphing in the thought that he had delivered her who was most dear to him from the unutterable brutalities of the assailants, he turned the weapon on himself, drew the trigger, and fell a corpse upon the body of his wife. The bloodthirsty fiends could but wreak their malice upon senseless clay.

THE House of Lords receives a brilliant addition by the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Macaulay. From the active duties required from a member of Parliament he has for some time prudently retired, aware that he could serve his country better in his library than on the right hand of the Speaker. But attendance in the Upper House is almost optional; and, while Mr. Macaulay's *magnum opus* will not be interfered with by his elevation, he may occasionally ennoble the debates in the House of Lords by the delivery of one of those elaborate and ornate orations which, while they have little value as party weapons, are delightful to the scholarly and cultivated mind. It is well, too, that the great Parliamentary historian should have some personal knowledge of the routine, and some personal experience of the tone and habit, of both Houses; and, independently of the compliment to the profession to which he belongs—that of literature—the conferring a peerage on Mr. Macaulay is an act for which the Premier merits acclamation. We trust that Lord Macaulay may long be spared to adorn the Senate. At such a moment it is fitting to remember that Mr. Zachary Macaulay, the historian's father, distinguished himself in the early part of the century by energetic agitation against the slave trade. This gentleman's father, John Macaulay, is mentioned with respect by Dr. Johnson in his *Tour to the Hebrides*. It is almost wonderful that the late Mr. Croker did not endeavour to show that Mr. Macaulay must have been unworthy of the lexicographer's compliments.

THE scene at the meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company has not been equalled since the stormy days of the Eastern Counties. "Men of business" raved, stormed, gesticulated, and exchanged insults for some hours; and the Chairman, Mr. Denison, on being asked what he would do in a hypothetical case, gave an oath as his answer, and the meeting separated in a rage. It would be impossible for a body of university students, or a literary debating club, or any other set of men of whom "men of business" entertain so lofty a distrust, to behave so vulgarly or so unpractically as these grave persons of commercial respectability. The question at issue is, whether a robbery shall be committed upon the preference shareholders, in order to make up the losses sustained through the scoundrelism of Redpath.

THE other company which has been unconvincingly before the public—we mean the Surrey Gardens Company—has done something towards settling itself right with the public. Very small is that something. The indignation which the remonstrances of the press excited in the public mind has compelled the directors to hand over, for Mrs. Seacole's benefit, a considerable portion of the sum to which her friends regard her as entitled; and the question which was raised in order to diminish her demand—namely, the proportion in which the extra expense of the Seacole fêtes were to fall (raised, by the way, after a most liberal rearrangement on the part of Mrs. Seacole's friends of the original terms)—has been referred to arbitration. The good old lady will therefore not be victimised, and any member of the press who has written in her behalf must feel gratified at having assisted in procuring justice for "the Mother of the Regiment."

THE committee who undertook the management of the effort in memory of the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold officially announce the completion of their labours, and their having raised £2000, which is to be laid out in an annuity for the benefit of the two ladies for whom Mr. Jerrold, had he been spared, would have made affectionate provision. The statement glances, with merited contempt, at reports which were put into circulation touching Mr. Jerrold's property, and which, whether arising in *gobemouche*, ill will, or other causes, were sufficiently refuted by the character of the gentlemen who united to raise the fund. A demonstration for a worthy purpose has seldom been more earnestly or prosperously carried out than this effort in favour of the family of one of the most remarkable Men of the Time.

THE mail-packet *Ripon*, with the heavy portion of the India, China, and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in England to-day (Saturday). She has 1400 and 700 boxes of letters and newspapers on board, the principal portion of which are from Australia.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE leading racing feature of the week has been the steady advance of Ignoramus in the betting for the great Doncaster event to 2 to 1; while the mare—whose backers have been anything but very comfortable since Vedette showed in such flying colours at York—is hardly so firm as she was. Strathnaver's bad running at the same meeting has also contributed to make them nervous; but the stable vow he was not fit to run for sixpence; and, as he was as damp before starting as if he had been rolled in the Knivesmire pools, where Young York was bathing, we can readily believe them. The rain with which the month has opened also makes things look favourable for Lord Milton's horse, whose contracted foot will no doubt be better served if the ground is not too hard, as Doncaster Moor so often is. Sir Colin has appeared in the betting at 25 to 1; and some takers are found under the sanguine impression that, if any of the favourites make a mistake, Mr. Parr will be down on them, as in Saucebox's year, with his chestnut, whom he has saved much more than is his wont this season. The three "As" (Anton, Arsenal, and Adamas) are very seldom mentioned; and, if a field of thirteen come to the post, it will be as much as the bargain.

A whole mass of small meetings have to be worked off next week before the decks will be ready for the great Yorkshire meeting. Cheadle, Hartlepool, Cardiff, Lichfield, and Barnet begin on Monday; Beccles and Suffolk, and Derby, on Tuesday; Weymouth, and "Totnes and Bridgetown," on Wednesday; Rochester, on Thursday; and Thirsk and Weston Zoyland, on Friday. Lincoln August meeting is given up, and we conclude that the Queen's Plate will be transferred to the Spring anniversary. Mountain Deer is to be sold at Tattersall's on Monday; and we hear that Catesby, the well-known sire, and a son of Slane and Cobweb, broke his back lately by rearing backwards on to his half-door. The partridges have realised all the sportmen's fondest hopes, and the stubbles have seldom been so well cleared for a 1st of September. This is no small boon to the baffled grouse-shooters, as we hear that in no season have so many Highland shootings been summarily abandoned, and so many demands made for reduction of rent. The moors in Caithness have, however, produced great sport. Mr. Simpson had shot up to last week no less than 200 brace on the Strathmore moors, in that county, and two other gentlemen have averaged 150 brace a piece on its Crown moors.

IN the northern counties the grouse have been a fair average, though we read of the veteran Lord Wensleydale toiling all day over the Cumberland hills in his velvet, and "taking nothing by his motion" but one solitary brace. It may be interesting to otter-hunters to know that seven were lately seen on one ledge of rock near Roxburgh Castle, so that the Duke of Atholl's hounds do not seem likely to lack sport. A splendid stag has fallen before the Duke of Leeds' rifle. It was, in fact, so heavy that the shooting-pony laid down under his load. Lord Saltoun has landed the largest salmon (24lb.) of the season, after handling it for four hours, in the Ladies' Pool, in the Ness; while the Hon. T. C. Bruce has taken no less than 222 fish at one draught—salmon, grilse, and sea-trout—on the Spey! Such are the principal feats so far by the lovers of "loch and heather."

THE Cottesmore country still lacks a master, and there seems to be no chance of its obtaining one; but we are glad to hear that in this crisis Mr. Tailby has promised to hunt it two days a week, along with the Harborough country. James Maiden, late second whip to Lord Stamford's hounds, has left Quorn, and joined the North Warwickshire; and Stephen Sheppard has gone from the York and Ainstey to the Bedale in the same capacity. Will Boxall, who hunted the Craven last season, is out of work, in consequence of the new master (Mr. Cook) being his own huntsman, and would be glad to hear of a place either with foxhounds or harriers. The post of huntsman to the Hambledon has been given to young Tom Hills; about the tenth promotion from the ranks we have had this season.

THE Dover and Cinque Ports Regatta is fixed for Monday; and Day and Drouet's rowing match, from Putney to Barnes, for £30 a side, and the Royal Western Yacht Club (where the Members' Cup is to be recontested), for the same day; the Ryde Regatta for Wednesday; and the Clyde Model Yacht Club Corinthian Match, at Millport, for Friday.

THE two roving Elevens will amalgamate and play a North v. South match at Nottingham, on Monday; and, on Thursday, the A. E. E. will be found arrayed against Twenty-two, at the Victoria Ground, Leeds; and the U. A. E. E. engaged in a M. C. C. v. Sussex match at St. Leonards-on-the-Sea. "All Ireland" will also have a busy week, as, on the first three days, it plays Twenty-two "Rakes of Mallow" and district; and on the latter three it does the same honour by the like number of Carlow men. John Lillywhite seems to have come to his last year's batting form rather late in the season; but even his "118, not out," in the second innings of Sussex, was not enough to silence the victorious "Kentish fire."

WARWICK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Shorts Handicap.—Oltentza, 1. Blue Rock, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Oakball, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Amorous Boy, 1. Salmon, 2.
Leamington Stakes.—Commotion, 1. Redemption, 2.
Avon Stakes.—Margaret of Anjou colt, 1. Flora Macdonald, 2.
Castle Park Stakes.—Polly Peachum walked over.
Corinthian Stakes.—Miss Harkaway, 1. Lady Hercules, 2.

THURSDAY.

Members' Plate.—Flyaway, 1. Lady Elizabeth, 2.
Nursery Handicap.—Ethon, 1. Baroness filly, 2.
Welter Cup.—Hamlet, 1.
County Stakes.—Claret, 1. Uzella, 2.
Warwick Cup.—Fisherman, 1. Oakball, 2.
Handicap of 100 lbs.—Yaller Gal, 1. Lady Elizabeth, 2.
Town Plate.—Alembic, 1. Agra, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Salmon, 1. Flora Macdonald, 2.

AQUATICS.

West London Rowing Club: A scullers' race took place on Saturday last, between Messrs. T. M. Morris and E. G. Hartley, both members of the above club; the course being from Putney Aqueduct to Hammer-smith Suspension-bridge. Hartley took the lead, but was gradually passed by his opponent, who eventually proved the winner.

The Deal Boatmen's Regatta was held on Thursday, when several prizes were actively contested, a variety of rural sports winding up the day's amusements.

Serpentine Subscription Cup Match: A match among model yachts came off on Tuesday afternoon, on the Serpentine River, Hyde Park. The race was for a handsome silver cup, which was won by the *Lightning* (dugger-rigged), belonging to Messrs. Butt.

CRICKET.

Croydon Clarence v. Blackheath Eagle Club: The return match between these clubs was played on Friday last, at Blackheath, when the Croydonians were again the conquerors.

Croydon United v. Fulham Albion: This match was played on Tuesday on Parson's-green, Fulham, and was won by Croydon, with seven wickets to go down.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern.—Mr. Edward Denison, M. P., in the chair. There was a very full attendance, and the litigated question, as to whether the preference shareholders are to be made liable in common with the ordinary stockholders for losses consequent upon the frauds of Leopold Redpath, occasioned a degree of angry excitement which has had no parallel in the history of railway meetings since the celebrated Eastern Counties meeting, at which the Hudsonian fallacies were exposed. And Mr. Waddington driven from the chair of that company. The general meeting was, upon a poll, adjourned, in order to afford time to appeal against the decree of the Vice-Chancellor. Sir W. Page Wood, with respect to the holders of preference stock, to not more than ten days after the decision upon the appeal, seven days' notice thereof to be given; and the extraordinary meeting for the consideration of the committee of shareholders' report was adjourned to the same time.

ABOLITION OF STATE RELIGION IN VICTORIA.—Mr. Michie, the Attorney-General under the new Ministry of Mr. Haines at Melbourne, gave notice of a motion for the abolition of the £30,000 grant in aid of religious sects. On the 2nd of June he moved a series of resolutions, of which the principal was, "that it is expedient to abolish State religion after the 31st December, 1859."

THE suggested company for laying down a telegraph in the Red Sea between Suez and Aden has been commenced by the issue of a prospectus containing the names of a number of Indian merchants of the highest respectability as directors.

RECRUITING CAVALRY FOR INDIA.

IN consequence of the distressing Mutiny in India, urgent calls are made for soldiers of all arms—Cavalry in particular; and, as this branch of the service is never very numerous, it involves the necessity of sending out our sergeants and corporals with bright-coloured ribbons to paint the glory of war in peaceful villages, populous towns—in fact, any locality where the raw material is to be found. Certain taverns are chosen for the head-quarters; in the windows of which may be seen dashing prints representing the regiments therein recruited.

IN the evening the recruiting party gather round the festive board, and they tell their tales of war, and inspire those who have been buzzing about during the day with a sudden military ardour, and they are at length enlisted. The scene represented in the Engraving is one of the Recruiting-houses, in Charles-street, Westminster. The Hampshire Hog is used exclusively for Cavalry. There is a crowd of "gay cavaliers" at the door, smoking the light cigar, fine, tall, soldier-like looking fellows, good-tempered—seemingly without a single care in the world. We will step inside and see what is going on. They eye us from hat to boot as we enter; and, thinking, perhaps, that we should be of no use to serve her Majesty, they do not importune us to join. At the bar there are several receiving the shilling.

We pass on to a back room, where the measuring takes place. The height for cavalry (heavy and light) is 5 feet 5½ inches, and the age not under eighteen nor exceeding twenty-five.

The distribution of the levy money is as follows:—

CAVALRY.					
To the recruit on being attested, in cash	..	..	..	..	0 2 6
On intermediate approval, in cash	..	..	..	..	0 7 6
On final approval, in cash	..	..	..	..	1 10 0
					£2 0 0

And a complete kit of necessaries.

To the superintending officer on intermediate approval to cover the expenses of postage, stationery, &c.	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
For attesting	..	..	..	..	0 1 8
Surgical examination	..	..	..	..	0 4 9
To the party, including bringers, on intermediate approval, including 2s. 6d. to be paid to the bringer	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
On final approval, including 2s. 6d. to be paid to the bringer	..	..	..	..	0 7 6
For conducting recruit to place of final approval	..	..	..	..	0 2 6

Total levy money, British currency £3 5 0

BEFORE this last arrangement the recruit received a certain sum, and had to find kit and necessaries himself. Now they are provided for him, and he takes the two pounds clear bounty.

THE recruiting agents have been very successful, and nearly all the recruits have enlisted with a desire to get out to India to avenge their murdered countrymen. You cannot help noticing the contrast between the raw material and the manufactured article; but a new coat and a few months' drill achieve wonders. To see that fine fellow handling the shilling you would scarcely think that he formed one of the awkward squad at this same house a few years since.

IN the present day the army is looked upon more favourably. People at one time thought that none but the greatest scamps ever enlisted. This is a great mistake. See the number of intelligent sergeants that you meet; also respectable young fellows who join from various causes. After all, there are many worse existences than that of a soldier. He has his school, his doctor, wholesome food, and decent clothing.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ELEVEN more regiments are under orders for India—seven infantry and four cavalry.

ABOUT 400 of the 72nd Regiment embarked at Portsmouth on Friday (yesterday) for India, in the *Scotia* transport, which was surveyed on Wednesday by the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the South-west district.

THE transport *Waterloo*, Captain Young, sailed from Queens-town on Saturday last for Calcutta, with the four companies of the 56th Regiment which she embarked on Thursday.

THE troop ship *Athlete* arrived in Cork harbour on Sunday from London, for the purpose of embarking six officers and 185 rank and file of the C battery of Royal Artillery for Calcutta.

ORDERS have been received at the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, directing Colonel H. Jervis to hold in readiness reinforcement for the 43rd Light Infantry, 3rd battalion of 60th Rifles, and 74th Highlanders, to embark for Madras, for the purpose of joining the service companies of their corps in that Presidency.

EXPERIMENT WITH MARTIN'S SHELLS.—The select committee of Woolwich Arsenal, accompanied by some naval officers of experience and a number of the Royal garrison, assembled in the Plumstead-mare on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of witnessing a final experiment with Martin's shells. These shells were brought under the consideration of Government on the 1st of April, 1856, and have since undergone four experimental trials. The shells employed on the different occasions have been of various dimensions, so as to contain from 25lb. to 45lb. of fluid metal. The butt was the old 36-gun frigate, fitted out with upper and orlop decks, as used on the former trials, which have been renovated, and the upper deck covered and strengthened with the addition of a number of gun-carriages. The gun, a 65-pounder of 8-inch calibre, fired five shots filled with the burning liquid at a distance of nine hundred yards from the object, two of which penetrated the broadside facing the gun. The result was perceptible immediately after the first shot was fired, as smoke was observed issuing from the portholes on each side. The third shot fell slightly short of the mark, burst, and cast its destructive contents with fearful effect on the ship, and the other two shots were imbedded in the ground without striking the target. A powerful engine from the Royal Arsenal, already in attendance, was then ordered to pour a stream of water over the burning ship, but this appeared only to revive the flames, which burst forth with fury, notwithstanding the heavy rain, which had completely saturated the timbers, and which even then partially continued. After the utmost exertions on the part of the firemen to subdue the progress of the flames the pumps were ordered to be withdrawn, and the ship's timbers were shortly reduced to a few blackened and charred planks.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR AND BREAKWATER.—A grand blasting operation took place on Wednesday, at noon, in presence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Mr. Hawkshaw, the Admiralty engineer. Height of quarry face, 172 feet; length of ditto, 150 feet; grip, 60 feet; charge of powder, 11,000 lb.; power of galvanic battery, 40 cells; result of operation, 70,000 tons of the hardest quartz rock. The engineering operations were conducted by Mr. Charles Rigby in person, assisted by Mr. Reithimer, the resident engineer of the contractors.

NEW DEPOT FOR THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA, FINSBURY.

PRIOR to the passing of the Act in 1820 of 1 Geo. IV., c. 100, for regulating the London Militia, the city of London were bound to raise and maintain two regiments of militia of 800 men each: the bounty for raising whom, for a service of five years, was paid by the City, by a militia rate levied upon all real and personal property within the City and the liberties.

THIS militia rate was quite separate from, independent of, and in addition to the Trophy-tax, which latter was chargeable with the expense of raising men to supply all vacancies occurring by desertions, deaths, and promotions, and also with the maintenance of the wives and families of the men when embodied; forming together a very onerous charge upon the citizens of London: the bounty payable to the men having risen to £20 per man during the war, and seldom being less than £10 per man, and the maintenance of the wives and families amounting to several hundred pounds per week. By the Act of 1 Geo. IV. the two regiments of 800 men each were reduced to one regiment of 600 men only, and the City was relieved from the maintenance of the wives and families, thus obtaining an immense boon from the Government of the day, in addition to their ancient privilege of the citizens being exempted from the ballot, and having the men quartered upon them in billets, to both of which the counties are liable.

AGAIN, when the Act of the 15th and 16th years of the present reign for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the militia was passed, enabling the Government to raise the militia by voluntary establishment on payment of bounty instead of by ballot, a clause was introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Sidney Herbert, the then Secretary of War (section 36.), saving the rights of the City, and extending to the city of London the benefit of the provision for payment of the bounty to volunteers by Government; thus getting rid, in effect, of the militia rate for that purpose, and effecting a still further and most important saving of expense to the citizens, exceeding, upon the present establishment of the regiment, upwards of £10,000 upon the



NEW DEPOT FOR THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA, FINSBURY.

number of men actually raised for the City since the regiment was called out for its annual training in the year 1853. It will thus be seen that her Majesty's Government have dealt most liberally with the City.

The Royal London Militia is especially regulated by the Act of 1 Geo. IV., c. 100. Section 39 requires "that the London Militia should be provided with headquarters, and other proper accommodations and conveniences, for their assembling and mounting guard when embodied; for the safe custody of the arms, clothing, accoutrements, and stores, when disembodied; and for their assembling for annual training and for other military purposes."

The Commissioners are authorised to raise a tax in the city of London, to be called a Trophy-tax; and to expend and apply so much as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and to submit their accounts to the Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled to have them audited and passed.

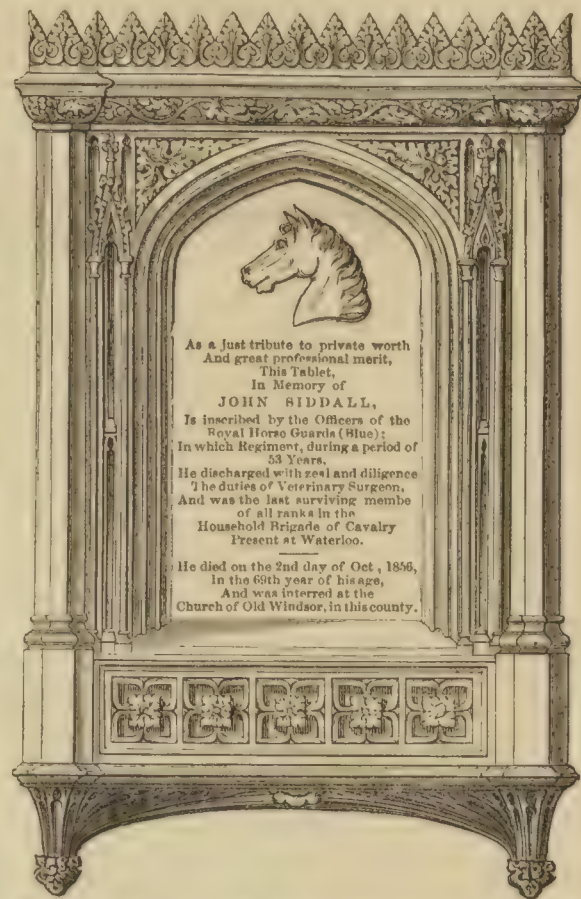
The Trophy-tax is raised by 1d. in the pound upon the whole rental of the city of London, which produces about £1666 13s. 4d. During former wars it was found necessary to raise this amount considerably; but since the peace a single rate only has been required upon an average of once in ten or twelve years; and it is expected that a rate now will only be required every other year to pay off the money borrowed to build the new headquarters and pay all other expenses.

The militia had formerly very ample and secure headquarters in Bunhill-row; but, in the year 1837, the Commissioners, upon a Report of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation (to whom the ground belonged), and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, sold all this property to the Metropolitan Church Building Fund; and the arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores were sent to the Tower of London, it being supposed at that time that we should have "war no more;" and the Colonel was allowed £50 a year to provide a place for the custody of the books, records, drums, and files, and for the muster once a month of the disembodied staff.

In the year 1852, when the regiment was ordered by her Majesty's Government to be raised to its full strength, the Commissioners found themselves without any place to deposit stores, arms, clothing, ammunition, or accoutrements, or any headquarters for the assembly of officers and staff. Having no time to build they were obliged to take temporary premises in Oliver's yard in the City-road, which were very soon condemned by the Government as insufficient, insecure, and altogether unsuitable to the purposes intended. The Commissioners were required to provide other and more suitable premises, and were furnished with particulars of accommodation by the Board of Ordnance. The regiment had the right of using a portion of the Artillery Ground in the City-road for exercise and training, and it

was thought desirable to secure the remainder, together with the ground on which the present imposing building stands, designed by Mr. Jennings, of Foley-place, and erected under his superintendence by Mr. Jay, the well-known contractor. A handsome church now stands on the site of the ancient headquarters, which is found very useful for the attendance of the regiment on the Sundays while under training.

The Commissioners have studied every economy consistent with the erection of a plain substantial building suitable to the required accommodation, which should do no discredit to the city of London, in one of its leading thoroughfares. The regiment, upon its late embodiment, was billeted for above twelve months in the neighbourhood of Finsbury, and was then sent to the camp at Aldershot, where it was much praised, and achieved the proud distinction of being amongst the most effective and best disciplined of the militia regiments; and, upon the occasion of her Majesty's first visit of residence in camp, the band of this regiment was selected to play before her Majesty and her guests during dinner and in the evening; and, upon leaving the camp, it received the special thanks of the General Commanding, the Brigadier the Commander-in-Chief, and of her Majesty.



MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. JOHN SIDDALL, AT OLD WINDSOR.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen and Deputies are ex-officio members of this Commission; the Bank, East India, and South Sea Directors, together with some of the principal merchants of London, are placed by her Majesty on it: the Lord Mayor being the Chief Commissioner, who takes the chair. At all meetings in his absence the chair must be taken by an Alderman. The Commissioners elect and appoint all the officers, consisting of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, ten Captains, twelve Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, and an Adjutant. Many of these officers having obtained commissions in the line during the last two years, there are now vacancies for four Ensigns owing to the promotions that have lately taken place.



RECRUITING CAVALRY FOR INDIA. —(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



OPENING OF THE ULVERSTONE AND LANCASTER RAILWAY : THE KENT VIADUCT.

OPENING OF THE ULVERSTONE AND LANCASTER RAILWAY.

THE opening of this important link in the northern railway system took place on Wednesday week, under peculiarly interesting circumstances. The district surrounding Ulverstone has long been celebrated for furnishing the best iron ore in Great Britain; and its growing importance may be estimated from a fact mentioned by Mr. Schneider, M.P., at the dinner which followed the opening ceremonial, viz.—that within the last fifteen years the quantity of ore raised from the Ulverstone mines has increased from 40,000 to 600,000 tons, notwithstanding the difficulties of transit occasioned by an almost complete isolation of the district.

A glance at the map of England will show that Morecambe Bay lies to the north-west of Lancaster, and, running far into the land, forms, with the estuary of the River Doddon, a peninsula, which, together with the adjacent country, is the seat of most important mining operations. In the early days of railway exten-

sion, various plans were brought forward for connecting Ulverstone by railway with its important neighbours—Lancaster, Whitehaven, and Carlisle. Amongst others was one for carrying a line round the head of the bay. But this plan and some others were pronounced “impossibilities” by the Government engineer of the day, who, on considering the various schemes of railway extension in that part of the country, decided in favour of the present Lancaster and Carlisle line, little imagining that one of his “impossibilities” was destined to be solved and successfully overcome by the courage and energy of an unpretending man of business. In course of time the Whitehaven, Maryport, and Carlisle; the Furness, running to Ulverstone, and passing the romantic ruins of Furness Abbey; and, lastly, the Whitehaven and Furness Junction, were constructed. But these lines still left the greater part of the country between Lancaster and Ulverstone unsupplied.

Amongst these ironmasters was one remarkable individual, John Brogden, a man who some thirty years ago was engaged as contractor for cleansing the streets of London, which, as testified on Wednes-

day week by the Earl of Lonsdale, then Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, he performed as efficiently as he has since discharged more arduous ones. Embarking at an opportune moment of railway enterprise, he entered into various contracts and engagements, and soon found himself, very naturally, in the position of an ironmaster; and as his wealth increased, and the pressing want of the neighbourhood with which he had become connected grew more palpably evident, he conceived the idea of carrying out the plan which the Government engineer pronounced “impracticable” twenty years ago. In 1850 his project first assumed a tangible form, and in 1853 the able assistance of Mr. Brunlees, the engineer, having been secured, after Mr. Brogden had made several ineffectual attempts to obtain the co-operation of other persons, the works were begun on his own responsibility. Various difficulties rendered it impossible to fix the estimate lower than £250,000. The actual cost has been about £300,000. The Duchy of Lancaster acted with much liberality, giving up “seashore rights” and land to the extent of 20,000 acres at prices ranging from 10s. to £1 per acre; and the Earl of Burlington ex-



DEJEUNER IN FURNESS ABBEY, IN CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE ULVERSTONE AND LANCASTER RAILWAY.

hibited a similar spirit. Of the 20,000 acres protected from the sea by the railway embankment, and which were formerly lying waste, a considerable and increasing portion is now, under the fertilising genius of Mr. Brogden, producing fine crops of wheat, barley, beans, &c.

The new line extends from the Carnforth station, six miles north of Lancaster, to Ulverston, a distance of nineteen miles, running round the head of Morecambe Bay, amid scenery of the most enchanting character, combining the attractions of mountain, sea, and champagne country. Of the nineteen miles, eight have been constructed beneath the level of the tides, creating a necessity for a formidable embankment and seawall. The remaining eleven miles run through mountain limestone. The construction of the seawall has been a work of prodigious labour, requiring much ingenuity on the part of the engineer.

But the remarkable constructions on the line are two iron viaducts, each 500 yards in length, across the Kent and Leven channels. The boring operations having been carried to a depth of ninety feet in the sand, without arriving at a solid foundation, Mr. Brunles hit upon the plan of driving down hollow tubes, each thirty inches in diameter, and with discs at the bottom of a superstructure of about six feet, for the purpose, to use an unprofessional phrase, of establishing a firm footing underneath. Hydraulic power was applied at the top of the hollow tube by which the loose sand was forced upwards, and a perfectly stable foundation obtained. The viaducts lie latitudinally on five of these tubes strongly braced together, the tiers occurring at intervals of thirty feet. Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, were the contractors for these works, which have been well executed. Besides Carnforth there are five stations on the new line—viz., Silverdale, Grange, Kentsbank, and the terminus at Ulverston.

Setting out from Carnforth, at three o'clock, the train proceeded towards Ulverston. After the ceremony of opening the line, the company invited, to the number of 300, adjourned to the beautiful grounds of Furness Abbey, where a sumptuous banquet had, by direction of Mr. Brogden, been provided by Mr. Slaney, of the Furness Abbey Hotel. Mr. Harker, the toastmaster, had been specially brought from London for the occasion.

The dinner was laid out under marquees provided by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, and the scene was graced and enlivened by the presence of several ladies. Mr. John Brogden was in the chair, supported by the Earl of Burlington, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, and the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. Amongst the company were Viscount Ranelagh; Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.; Mr. Cheetham, M.P.; Mr. A. Turner, M.P.; Mr. Hodgson, M.P.; Mr. Pilkington, M.P.; Mr. Schneider, M.P.; Sir J. Watts, Mayor of Manchester; Sir Elkannah Armitage, Mr. James Macgregor, Mr. J. Walker, F.R.S., &c. There were likewise present many of the directors and representatives of railways in the adjoining districts, and a large number of guests.

The usual loyal toasts having been given from the chair, the Earl of Burlington proposed "Success to the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway," which did not present such astonishing features as the Britannia Tubular Bridge, and other wonderful constructions, but there were difficulties of other kinds. There was the construction of a part of the line beneath the level of the sea; there was the constant necessity of combating the devastating incursions of the inexorable tides; there were various other difficulties which might have disheartened ordinary men, and the conquest of which reflected honour on all connected with the undertaking.

The line would undoubtedly be most serviceable to the district, and this would be remembered as a great day for "Lonsdale north of the sands" (Cheers). Looking back to former times, amongst the numerous family records at Holkham, he found no record of any mode of access to this district except over the sands, across which, when the family coach arrived at Lancaster, two or three trusty men were always dispatched to see it safe home. How different now, when, owing to the honourable and courageous enterprise of Mr. Brogden, the district was brought into direct connection with the great network of English and Scotch railways! His Lordship, after further complimenting Mr. Brogden, dwelling on the importance and utility of the line, and congratulating the directors, engineers, and contractors on the well-merited success of their labours, concluded by giving the toast, which was drunk with acclamations.

The Earl of Lonsdale, in proposing the health of Mr. Brogden, alluded to the humble, but manly and honourable, antecedents of that gentleman, whose perfect performance of his duties in another station of life he had had occasion to approve some thirty years ago. In the more elevated sphere which he had since attained his excellent qualities had developed themselves with the requirements of his new position (Cheers). His Lordship alluded to the perseverance displayed by Mr. Brogden and his assistants under great difficulties and discouragements, to the pleasing fact of the conversion of shifting sands into fertile fields, and then gave the toast, which was drunk with marked enthusiasm.

The healths of Lords Burlington and Lonsdale, of the directors of the Furness Railway, success to railways in general, and sundry other toasts, were drunk; and the proceedings, from first to last, passed off with the greatest possible éclat.—*Abridged from the Morning Post.*

NEW FLOWER MARKET, COVENT GARDEN

THE metropolis is likely to receive a graceful addition to its flower markets in the plan which, we believe, has been finally decided on for rebuilding the Royal Italian Opera House in Covent Garden. Whether this new market will be available by the audiences of the Opera as a cool lounge, or as a sort of "crush-room" of Flora, is not so certain as some of our contemporaries have stated. But the new market will be a public fair, an extension of the most attractive portion of Covent-garden Market; and, thanks to the genius of Sir Joseph Paxton, this new floral arcade will take the form of the Great Exhibition building, with such improved ornamentation as might be expected from an architect of classic taste upon an engineering design. What a magnificent expansion is this of the conservatories upon the colonnade of the present market; and how beautifully will the delicate inmates of the new market be sheltered from the sooty and blighted atmosphere of the metropolis!

This building, which will be entirely of iron and glass, is to be constructed on part of the site lately occupied by Covent-garden Theatre, and has been designed by the architect of the new Opera House, Mr. Edward M. Barry, of 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster. It is to be 220 feet long, and 75 feet wide—the span of the centre semi-circular roof being 50 feet. There will be an entrance in Bow-street adjoining the theatre, and another in Covent-garden Piazza, through the part now occupied by the Piazza Hotel, which is to be removed for that purpose. Appropriate stalls will be fitted up for the sale of flowers and matters pertaining to ornamental gardening; and the building, when full, will present the aspect of a gigantic conservatory, full of those beautiful floral products which a London market alone can attract. It is intended to commence the work immediately. We understand that Messrs. Lucas (Brothers) are the general contractors, and that the iron and glass work will be carried out by Messrs. H. and M. D. Grissell. Workmen are now busily engaged in clearing the site and pulling down some adjoining houses to make room for the new theatre, intended to be larger than the former house.

The new Flower Market will be found engraved, from Mr. Barry's drawing, at page 252.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Mr. W. Riddle, C.E., proposes the following plan for saving the cable, if again fractured:—"From the ship that pays out the ocean cable let there hang a subsidiary double electric cable of 100 fathoms, holding a cone, through which the ocean cable slides. This contains a cartridge to be exploded at the moment of fracture by the electric cable conveying a discharge to the said cartridge, and thereby releasing a gripper, and detaching the cable from running away."

THE WRECK OF THE "TRANSIT."—In a letter from the Commander of this ill-fated ship to the senior officer of her Majesty's ships and vessels, Singapore, the loss of the *Transit*, in the Strait of Banca, is thus recorded:—"Her Majesty's steam-ship *Transit*, off Cape Oclar, Island of Banca, July 11. Sir,—It is with much regret I have to report that her Majesty's ship under my command struck on a sunken rock off Cape Oclar, on the Island of Banca, yesterday morning, about half-past nine, and received so much damage that it was necessary to immediately disembark the whole of the troops on the island. This will be conveyed to you by Lieutenant Downes, of this ship, who will give you all the particulars, and it is useless for me to point out the necessity of sending some vessels immediately to embark the troops, which number upwards of 700. I have the honour, &c. (signed), ENNIS CHAMBERS, Commander." The assistance required was promptly rendered by dispatching her Majesty's ship *Acteon* and her tender the *Dove*; also the chartered American ship *Draveo*, of 800 tons, with provisions for 1000 men for fifteen days.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort reached Balmoral on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, from Holyrood Palace, where, as stated in our last impression, her Majesty had safely arrived on the preceding evening.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Aberfeldie Castle, and on the following day the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen.

The Prince Consort has already enjoyed the sport of deer-stalking, and her Majesty has taken daily drives in the vicinity of Balmoral.

The Prince Alfred remains at Osborne at present, but will join his illustrious parents in Scotland next week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has gone to his estate in Norfolk, for a few days' partridge-shooting.

His Excellency Señor Gonzalez Bravo, the Spanish Minister at the Court of St. James's, has arrived in town from Madrid.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, accompanied by the Ladies Ramsay, purposes to leave this country early in the ensuing month for Malta, in order to pass the approaching winter in that island.

Earl Fitzwilliam will, it is understood, entertain her Majesty the Queen at Wentworth House, near Rotherham, on the return of the Royal family from Balmoral.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Monday for Brockton Hall, Hertis.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (alt. 85 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced).	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 27	30.323	74.6	60.2	62.9	63.2	58.6	73.3	61.0	N.W.	7	0.000
" 28	30.304	74.4	47.1	57.2	62.3	57.1	63.8	60.9	N.	8	0.000
" 29	30.206	66.3	46.6	56.9	59.8	53.0	64.7	58.6	N.E.	8	0.000
" 30	30.082	75.4	55.6	66.2	68.8	63.6	74.7	63.5	E.S.E.	0	0.000
" 31	29.973	75.8	48.2	62.8	61.4	58.9	75.2	63.2	N. N.E.	4	0.000
Sept. 1	29.889	71.9	48.2	62.3	64.6	61.2	70.6	63.0	W. N.W.	8	0.005
" 2	29.598	60.8	49.8	55.0	59.3	56.0	52.7	49.7	W.	10	0.085
Means	30.054	69.9	49.4	60.2	62.8	59.1	67.9	60.7			0.093

The range of temperature during the week was 23.7 deg. A dense fog prevailed on the morning of the 31st, but cleared off before noon. The sky was covered with a thick mist on the night of Sept. 1, and a faint halo was seen round the Moon at 10 p.m. At one p.m. of Sept. 2 the sky suddenly became very dark and gloomy, and two loud claps of thunder were heard, but no lightning was seen. It was falling at the same time, and a little hail. The weather was cold and showery on the latter day, and the maximum temperature occurred in the morning, whilst the minimum took place in the afternoon. The sky has been much overcast during the week, but was brilliantly clear on the 27th and 30th. The barometer was falling rapidly on the night of Sept. 1, and the reading at seven p.m. of the 2nd was 29.566.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Aug. 27	30.323	66.2	56.2	60	0-10	54.7	76.8	W. S.W.	83
" 28	30.304	65.1	50.6	75	2	54.4	75.6	N.E. N.W.	105
" 29	30.206	59.2	49.8	73	5	50.3	67.9	N.N.E. N.E.	217
" 30	30.082	59.5	53.1	81	10	55.7	65.5	N.E.	237
" 31	29.973	66.9	56.7	71	2	57.5	77.3	E. N.E.	185
Sept. 1	29.889	65.2	55.9	74	9	52.5	79.2	W. S.S.W. N.W.	113
Sept. 2	29.598	63.2	54.7	75	5	58.1	72.8	W. N.W.	154

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

NEW COMET.—The fifth comet of the present year was discovered by M. Klinkerfues, at Göttingen, on the night of August 20. It is considered to be twice as bright as the last comet discovered, but is very diffuse, and with a diameter of 2½ minutes. It does not arrive at its perihelion until Sept. 30, when it will be lost in the rays of the sun. At present it is slightly increasing in brightness. On the night of August 25 M. Pape observed it to pass over a star (although not centrally); but no diminution of light or change of colour was perceptible in the latter. On September 5 it is in the constellation of Canes Venatici; at midnight the right ascension is 13h. 32m., and the north polar distance 45° 55'. On Sept. 13 it passes into the constellation of Boötes; the right ascension is at midnight, 13h. 45m., and the north polar distance 61° 10'. The right ascension continues the same to Sept. 23; but the north polar distance is rapidly increasing, and on the night of the 18th it is near the star Eta Boötis, of the third magnitude; and at noon of the 22nd not far from Upsilon Boötis, of the fourth magnitude.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. H. W. White, Rector of Dolgelly, to the Archdeaconry of Merioneth; Ven. T. Williams to the Deanery of Llandaff; Rev. H. Drury, Prebendary of Salisbury and Vicar of Bremhill, near Chippenham, to the Chaplaincy of the House of Commons; Rev. J. C. Campbell, Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. S. Cummins to St. James's, Colechester; Rev. H. Lowry to Pilham, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. D. Spurgeon to Gresham, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. C. Cotton to Frodsham, Cheshire; Rev. F. Kendall to Tolland, Cornwall; Rev. R. Pinckney to Collumpton, Devon; Rev. O. J. Tancock to Tavistock. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. G. A. Jones to Llanegryn, Merionethshire.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A fearful explosion of firedamp occurred on Friday (last week) at the No. 2 pit of the Talwrn Colliery Works, Cood-poeth, near Wrexham. There were twenty-four men working in the pit. Out of the twenty-four men only twelve escaped, the rest being either killed, badly burnt, or severely scorched. Assistance was immediately rendered to the sufferers, but the scene which presented itself was most appalling. Four were found killed on the spot, five badly burned, and three others less so.

THE beautiful statue by Rude of "Mercure rattachant ses Ailes" has just been placed in the hall of modern sculpture at the Museum of the Louvre.

THE city of Berlin has voted a sum of 150,000 fr. for a work of art in silver, to be offered to Prince Frederick William on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess Royal of England.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH there has been more business doing in the Consol Market this week for money, the operations for time have continued trifling. Prices, however, have ruled firm, and, in some instances, they have had an upward tendency. The unfunded Debt, however, has shown signs of weakness, and Indian Securities have been exceedingly heavy.

The present packet for India carries out about £500,000, almost wholly in silver. Future shipments—from the fact that the trade in British manufactured goods at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras has become very heavy, owing to the mutiny in the North-West Provinces—are expected to be comparatively limited, especially as the balance of trade with this country is becoming smaller.

Over £1,000,000 in bullion has come to hand since we last wrote, chiefly from New York, the West Indies, and Mexico. With the exception of the shipment to India the exports have been on a very moderate scale, and we understand that several large parcels of gold have been sold to the Bank of England. The market is now somewhat plentifully supplied with silver, and sales of bar qualities have taken place at 5s. 1½d. per ounce.

The issue of the new £2 notes has been commenced by the Bank of France. About £400,000 has been issued, to be followed by £3,600,000;

so that the increase in the note circulation will be £4,000,000. No doubt this issue will have the effect of relieving the Money Market, and of giving a stimulus to the commercial industry of the country. As the silver mania here appears to have abated, the apprehensions entertained in France that an additional note circulation will lead to an increased export of silver may turn out groundless.

We understand that M. Auguste Thurneysen, the well-known banker, has been held liable for the debts of his nephew, M. Charles Thurneysen, who absconded some time since, leaving debts to the amount of £600,000. This judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce has led to a fall in the value of shares in the Credit Mobilier, of which M. Auguste Thurneysen is a director.

There has been an increased supply of money in the discount market. In the Stock Exchange loans have been granted for short periods at 4½ per cent. At Hamburg money has become rather cheaper. The Bank of England directors, however, have made no change in their quotation.

There was a firm market for Consols on Monday, and prices were higher than on Saturday:—The Three per Cents, both for Money and the Account, were done at 90½ ½; the New Three per Cents were 91½ ½; the Reduced, 90½ ½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2½; Ditto, 1885, 18½ 1-16; Bank Stock was 216½ to 217; India Stock, 212 to 210½; Exchequer Bills marked 2s. to 4s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 98½; India Bonds, 15s. dis. On Tuesday the market was tolerably active, and a further slight improvement took place in value:—The Reduced Three per Cents were 90½ to 91½; Consols, for Money, 90½ to 90½ ½; Ditto, for Account, 90½ ½; New Three per Cents, 91½ ½; Long Annuities, 1885, 18½ 1-16 ½; India Bonds, 22s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis. and par.; Ditto Bonds, 98½. Bank Stock realised 217 to 215½; India Stock, 211 to 210½. A further slight improvement took place in the quotations on the following day:—The Reduced were 91½; Consols, for Money, 90½ to 91; New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 75; Long Annuities, 1860, 27-16 ½; India Bonds, 20s. to 16s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 98½. On Thursday prices were rather lower, and the market was much less active:—The Three per Cents for Money and the 9th inst. were 90½ to 90½; and for October, 91, sellers. The New Three per Cents marked 91½ ½; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis.; the Bonds, 98½; India Ditto, 22s. dis.

In most Foreign Securities about an average business has been transacted, and prices generally continue to be well supported. Equador New Consolidated have realised 13½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 80½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 98½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Spanish New Deferred, 25½; Spanish Commitment Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent.; Turkish Six per Cents, 85½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 10½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85; Granada New Active, 22½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 99½.

There has been a steady demand for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, at full quotations. Bank of London have marked 49½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 47; Ottoman, 14½ ex div.; Provincial of Ireland, 61½; London Chartered of Australia, 18; South Australia, 33½; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of London, 26.

Very few transactions have been reported in Miscellaneous Securities:—Australian Agricultural have been 21½; Copper Mines of England, 31; Berlin Waterworks, 5½; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 99; Crystal Palace, 1½ ex new; Ditto, Preference, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 13½; Ditto, New, 14½; London Omnibus, 3½; Mexican and South American, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 1½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; South Australian Land, 33½.

The Railway Share Market generally has continued firm, and prices have been on the advance. The "calls" for the present month are only £111,000, making a total for the year to this time of £9,547,731. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 80½; Chester and Holyhead, 35; East Anglian, 20½; Eastern Counties, 11½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 96; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 34; Great Northern, 97; Ditto, A Stock, 99; Great Western, 65½ ex div.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 24; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Blackwall, 5½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 100½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 92½; Midland, 82½ ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 55 ex div.; North British, 48½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 95 ex div.; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 2 dis. ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 60½ ex div.; Ditto, York, 80½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 13½ ex div.; North-Western, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 25; South-Eastern, 70 ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 40½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 106½ ex div.; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 98.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 12½; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at Five per Cent prem., 61; Great Western, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 82; Ditto, Five per Cent redeemable, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46, 4½; Midland Consolidated, Leicester and Hitchin, 86 ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½ ex div.; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, first guarantee, 114.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Eastern Bengal, 4½ prem.; East Indian, 98½; Geelong and Melbourne, 21½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 50½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 85½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 11½.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1; Dutch Rhenish, 9½; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 9½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35½; Royal Swedish, 4½; Southern of France, 25½.

In Mining Shares very few transactions have taken place:—Wheal Edward have marked 8½; Marignita, 4; Cobbe Copper, 47; East Basset, 49; Sortridge Mining Company, 1½; and United Mexican, 3½.

COLLISION, AND LOSS OF A BARQUE WITH ALL HANDS.—On Sunday morning a large American ship, the *Western Star*, of Boston, put into Queenstown, nearly in a sinking condition. About two o'clock that morning she came into collision with a strange vessel off the Old Head of Kinsale, went right over, sending her to the bottom, with every one on board. So sudden was the occurrence, the two vessels meeting in the dark, that the crew of the *Western Star* could only make out that the other was a barque, but could ascertain nothing of where she was from, or to what nation her crew belonged.

HARROW SCHOOL.—An extra week has been added to the present holidays, at the request of Lord Palmerston, in honour of the new chapel, which is rapidly approaching its completion. The school will reopen on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 31.—A full average supply of English wheat, in good saleable condition, was on offer to-day. The demand was far from active, and prices were 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower than on Monday last. Fine foreign wheats sold to a moderate extent, on former terms, but Russian qualities gave way 2s. per quarter. The barley trade was in a sluggish state, and the quotations had a downward tendency. For malt the inquiry ruled heavy, and prices were rather lower. We had a good demand for oats—the show of which was moderate—at last week's currency. Beans and sugar supported former terms; but the top price of town-made flour fell 4s. to 5s. 9d. per 280 lb.

September 2.—A full average supply of wheat was on offer to-day, and prices generally were well supported. All spring corn was quite as dear as on Monday. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s. to 5s.; ditto, white, 5s. to 5s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s. to 5s.; rye, 4s. to 4s.; grinding barley, 3s. to 3s.; distilling ditto, 3s. to 4s.; malted ditto, 4s. to 4s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 7s.; brown ditto, 6s. to 6s.; Kingston and Ware, 7s. to 7s.; Chevalier, 7s. to 7s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 3s.; English and Cork, black, 2s. to 2s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 3s.; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 4s. to 4s.; mangel, 4s. to 4s.; white, 4s. to 4s.; bolvers, 4s. to 4s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 9s. to 9s.; Suffolk, 9s. to 9s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 9s. to 9s. per 280 lb. American flour, 2s. to 3s. 4d. per barrel. Beans.—Clover and lucerne have produced rather more money, and the value of all other seeds is well supported. Cakes command full prices.

Linseed, English rowing, 7s. to 7s.; Mediterranean, 6s. to 6s.; hempseed, 4s. to 4s. per quarter; coriander, 3s. to 3s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 2 s. to 2s.; ditto white, 1s. to 1s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 7s. to 7s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 4s. to 4s. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 4s. to 4s. 10s.; rapeseed cakes, 4s. to 4s. 10s. per ton; canary, 8s. to 8s. per quarter.

Wool.—The price of wools in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d. of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 40 lb. lot.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 60s. 4d.; barley, 42s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 8d.; rye, 3s. 7d.; beans, 47s. 7d.; peas, 41s. 10d.

The New Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 60s. 1d.; barley, 39s. 8d.; oats, 28s. 0d.; rye, 30s. 9d.; beans, 46s. 10d.; peas, 41s. 3d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 92,646; barley, 3,581; oats, 2,598; rye, 461; beans, 1,663; peas, 90 quarters.

Tea.—There is a steady business doing in nearly all kinds of tea, and prices generally are well supported. Common round congou is selling at 1s. 2½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Fine raw sugars have mostly sold at full quotations, but damp qualities have fallen in value 6d. per cwt. West India refined sugar, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Bengal 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mauritius, 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 4s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lump.

Coffee.—Our market continues to be sensibly supplied, and the demand generally is steady, at 1s. 10d. per cwt.

Rice.—The transactions are on a very moderate scale, and some qualities have sold at a falling decline upon last week's currency.

Peasants.—The latter market continues active, and prices are still on the advance. Brownish and inferior peas are rather cheaper. Further provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—Our market is less active and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C., on spot, 62s. for the last three months 6s.—per cwt.

Oil.—Linseed oil is steady, at £10 on the spot. Foreign refined rape, £12 to £13 10s. 6d. per ton. Olive oil is again rather dearer—Gallipoli is worth £30 to £30. Turpentine is steady, at 37s. to 39s. per cwt. for spirits.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly—proof Leeward at 2s. 5d., and East India, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. We have no change to notice in the value of brandy, the top quotation being 17s. 4d. Malt spirit is dull, but not cheaper.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 8s.; clover ditto, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load.

Cattle.—Hastings' Harlebury, 17s. 10d.; Holywell, 16s.; Wylam, 16s.; Haaswell, 17s. 9d.; Heston, 17s. 6d.; South Heston, 17s. 3d.; Canaan, 16s. 3d.; Hough Hall, 16s.; Tees, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Nearly 300 pocket of n.w. hops have been on offer, at £7 to £7 7s. per cwt. Yearlings and old qualities are very dull, and lower to purchase. Dried, £100 0 0.

Wool.—All kinds continue in request, at fully the advance realised at the public sales.

Potatoes.—The supplies are good, and the demand is steady, at from 3s. to 6s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—For beasts, the arrivals of which have considerably increased, the demand has been less active, at 2d. per 8 lb. loss money. Other kinds of stock have sold slowly, at about last week's quotations:

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 NOTICE.—In consequence of the prolonged time and great labour
 employed by Dr. Livingstone in preparing his Journals for the Press,
 besides the delay necessarily incurred in producing in a proper manner
 Maps and Illustrations for a very large impression, Mr. MURRAY has
 decided not to publish the Book at this late period of the season, but
 to reserve it for November; and he can now safely promise that the
 Work will be published on TUESDAY, the 10th of November.
 50, Albemarle-street, August 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE
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 promised to be given for the BOOK OF SAMUEL were in his absence
 omitted to be inserted in Part XV., although prepared for the purpose
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to keep it in proper repair; its revenues, according to some histories of the Church, have been confiscated; and these, it is said, were so large that if the Church had enjoyed the tenth part of them it would have been one of the wealthiest in Christendom. It is supposed to have been founded about A.D. 180; but it cannot be satisfactorily traced until the year 436, when it is certain that Dubricius presided there, and that he was instituted metropolitan in those parts. At the end of the seventh century it was in a most flourishing state;

but three centuries later we find it in ruins, with its revenues confiscated, so that of the twenty-four canons whom it had previously maintained it could scarcely maintain two. Urban, the thirtieth Bishop, set to work in earnest, obtained large funds, and commenced the present Cathedral in 1120.

We have only space to glance at the principal architectural features of the edifice. Its limits were greatly contracted about a century since by building a modern front across the nave, the western portion of



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We now come to the work of restoration, which must have been a great labour, if we consider that the earliest notice of the condition of the building (the Bishop to his Chapter, in 1575) speaks of it as being in a state of almost irreparable ruin.

In 1715 the glorious structure, as it was called by Browne Willis, had fallen into a most deplorable state of decay, which the great storm of 1703 had done much to hasten. In the middle of that century the chapter obtained funds to the amount of £7000, which were expended partly in pulling down, and partly in casing, the ancient structure; but the appropriation of this money was in wretched taste.

While the cathedral remained in this state of desolation the county town of Cardiff, from which the village of Llandaff is but about two miles distant, was rapidly increasing; and, as the mineral and industrial wealth of the district became more fully developed by roads, canals, and railways, happily the public attention was not too strongly concentrated upon their worldly interests to further neglect an edifice devoted to the spiritual welfare of the district. About twenty years since the Dean of Llandaff (the Very Rev. William Knight Bruce) appealed with much eloquence to the clergy and laity of the diocese to restore at least some portion of the cathedral; and, through his exertions, considerable progress was made in the Welsh or Lady Chapel. In these pious efforts the Dean energetically exerted himself till his death; and, a short time before that event, he prepared a second address to the laity of the diocese and the public, which, however, was not issued till December, 1845. His earnest hope was that the liberality of the public would enable a complete restoration of the beautiful and venerable fabric to be effected. Should, however, the funds prove insufficient for the immediate execution of that purpose, he felt justified in expecting that enough might be collected, not only to execute the extensive improvements then in hand, but to carry forward the gradual restoration upon a settled and uniform plan, and in a style of architecture corresponding with the remains of the ancient edifice. Slowly, since that time, the result of the efforts of the venerable Dean has been developed; his worthy successor, the highly-esteemed Dean, the Very Rev. W. D. Conybeare, entered with the greatest spirit and determination upon the work thus left by his predecessor; promoting this most desirable object by earnest and eloquent appeals, by public meetings, and by every means calculated to advance the pious work. We rejoice that his efforts were successful. The Cathedral of Llandaff, which long served only as a small parish church, has been restored to a portion, at least, of its primitive magnificence, and we feel persuaded that the accomplishment of the work thus far will be a sufficient cause to stimulate the lovers of our ancient Church to restore this the most ancient religious temple in the island. The restoration is thus described in a very interesting account of the condition of the cathedral by the Bishop of Llandaff:—

The present beautiful five-light early geometrical window, designed by John Pritchard, Esq., was introduced in 1844, and was the first step in the right direction. From that day to this the work has been going on, its progress being necessarily slow from the smallness of the fund with which the Dean and Chapter have had to deal. Their principle has been, wherever it was possible, really to restore; and whatever should be undertaken to do it well. The internal arrangement does indeed form an exception to the rule of exact restoration, for the circumstance of the cathedral being also the parish church has compelled them, under the altered condition of the parish, to vary from the original model, for the purpose of adapting it to the exigencies of parochial worship. But the main features of the building have been reconstructed according to the former type; the Lady Chapel beautifully restored; the fine Norman arch, with its bold and remarkable mouldings, which had been entirely blocked up, and concealed by a thick wall of solid masonry, exposed to view and reset; the three arches in the presbytery and four in the choir, opening into the side aisles, disencumbered from the modern walls by which they had been filled, and again disclosing their gracefully-clustered shafts, capitals, and mouldings; the presbytery above the arcade, the noble arch and columns separating it from the nave, the clerestory and roof, entirely rebuilt; the floor, which had been raised about two feet, lowered to its former level, thereby giving to the columns their proper elevation; and new plinths given to the mutilated pillars, which have also been substantially underpinned. The stability of the building has been further secured by the erection of five buttresses, resting on solid foundations without, and forming arches within, supporting the walls of the nave. These buttresses have the additional advantage of relieving the hitherto uninterrupted length of the exterior, and also diminish the monotonous effect of the modern flat ceiling of the aisles within, and will be in keeping with the timber roofs of the aisles when restored. Sedilia have been inserted in the presbytery arch. The decorated reredos, which was thought to be beyond restoration, has been transferred to the north side aisle for the purpose of preservation—a memento of past ages, which for a hundred years had been concealed behind a wall of plaster or solid masonry, fronted with a Palladian portico (taken down in 1830) under which the communion-table had been placed, and has been replaced by one consisting of three pediments with richly-carved mouldings, crockets, and finials. This has been made smaller than the original, with the view of restoring the jambs of the fine old Norman arch, under which it is placed, which were previously destroyed. The floor of the nave and a considerable portion of the side aisles have been laid with encaustic tiles. A beautiful stone pulpit, with elaborate carving, and in character with the architecture of the nave, the work of the early part of the thirteenth century, has been erected, the dwarf walls between the second and third columns on each side of the nave, which under the old arrangement had formed the western termination of the choir with a modern Italian screen running across the nave, having been removed. A heating apparatus has been carried through the building, and oaken seats have been provided for the accommodation of a large parochial congregation.

The cost of this restoration has been nearly £9000, of which £8402 were contributed from the corporate funds of the Chapter, the late and present Bishop and members of the Chapter individually, and other sums from the nobility, gentry, and clergy.

The restoration has been most satisfactorily carried on under the direction of Mr. Wyatt and Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon, the diocesan architects; the latter gentlemen, as residents on the spot, giving their valuable personal superintendence to its progress.

The cathedral was reopened with a solemn celebration on the 10th of April last; when, after a most eloquent, impressive, and appropriate discourse by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the offertory collection amounted to £620. After the services of the day, the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter entertained their friends at luncheon, at the close of which the Archbishop of Llandaff submitted a practical suggestion for the entire restoration of that portion of the cathedral, which is still a ruin. He proposed that a hundred persons, including himself, should share the burden, and, by contributing each £100 in the course of five years, secure at once £10,000, which is required for the completion of the work. This word had scarcely been spoken when nearly £3000 was tendered upon the spot. Her Majesty was next graciously pleased to approve of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales making a contribution of £100 towards the donation fund. The list has since been augmented by other sums, and there is reason to hope that the great work may be fully accomplished. Meanwhile we have to lament the loss of Dean Conybeare, the zealous promoter of the restoration, who died.

Notwithstanding the large outlay, and the amount of progress actually made, much even now remains to be done. The encaustic tiling should be carried to the eastern end of the side aisles; the roof of the chapter-house must be reconstructed; the throne and the stall-work are not yet commenced; without an organ cathedral worship cannot be resumed. The western portion of the nave still tells the tale of the fearful storm of the last century; and unless the south tower be rebuilt we cannot dismiss the apprehension that the safety of the western façade, a specimen of Early English architecture of unexampled beauty, may be imperilled.

But the success that has attended the efforts of the last fourteen years (says the Bishop, in his eloquent appeal), the spirit of the age, the vast increase in the wealth of the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, the improved condition of our ecclesiastical structures in this diocese and the country at large, all inspire the confident hope that, if not in our own day, at no remote period the building will be

restored to its integrity and former beauty. To the piety and liberality of England and Wales we confidently commit our cause, appealing to the past in proof that we have faithfully expended the sums that have been intrusted to our care; and ready, as soon as circumstances permit, to resume the work, which, though suspended for the present, is not complete.

The three accompanying Views have been engraved from photographs: they show the leading architectural features of the exterior of the venerable fabric.

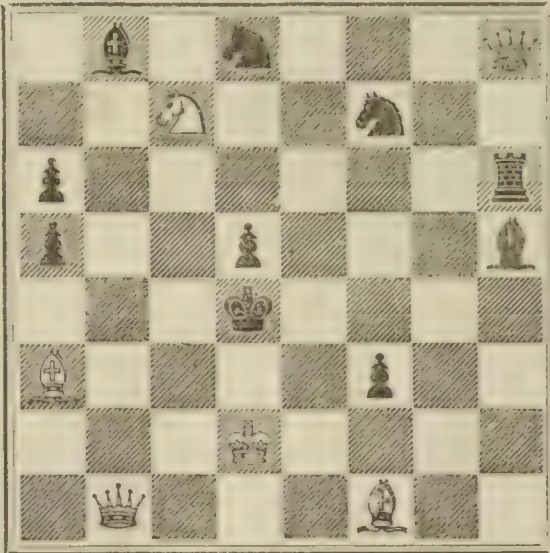
CHESS.

* * The Answers to Chess Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM No. 707.

By H. TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

NATIONAL AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

The circular issued on the 17th of last April by the New York Chess Club, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility and propriety of a general assemblage of the chess-players resident in America, met with a hearty and zealous response from the amateurs and clubs of the United States. So favourable was the feeling everywhere manifested, that it was deemed advisable to proceed with the undertaking, and to complete at once the preliminary arrangements. The size of the Republic, the broad extent of territory covered by the different chess associations, stretching as they do from New England to California, and the business engagements of a large number of the prominent friends of chess, rendered it necessary to reconcile many conflicting interests in the choice of the locality and season. At length, after considerable correspondence, both with individuals and clubs, in reference to these points, the committee of management have announced that the first Chess Congress of America will assemble in the city of New York, on Tuesday, October 6, 1857, and continue its sessions until the 15th of the same month, or until its business is finished. The congress will be conducted, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the following programme of proceedings:—

The first feature of the congress will be one or more SESSIONS OF DEBATE, in which the interests of American chess and the present condition of the chess code will be fully discussed. A National Chess Association, composed of delegates from all the clubs, and assembling once in two or three years, to watch over and further the development of the game in this country, is very generally thought desirable. All readers of chess journals are aware, too, that among the matters now occupying the attention of the Chess public, in both the New and Old Worlds, none is more important or worthy of notice than a revision of the chess laws. Both of these subjects will therefore be taken into consideration by the congress.

Committee on the Chess Code.—Professor George Allen, Professor Henry Vethake, and Samuel Lewis, M.D., of Philadelphia; Paul Morphy, Esq., of New Orleans; Professor H. R. Agnel, of West Point.

Committee on an American Chess Association.—A. R. Gallatin, Esq., of New York; Henry R. Worthington, Esq., of Brooklyn; George Hammond, Esq., of Boston; James Morgan, Esq., of Chicago; T. D. Grotjan, Esq., of San Francisco.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT.—A grand tournament, composed of acknowledged first-class players, receiving no other odds from any other players, or from each other, is intended to form the second feature. This contest will, it is hoped, secure many valuable additions to the literature of practical chess, and furnish a satisfactory criterion for determining the relative rank and actual strength of our foremost practitioners. The entrance fee to this tournament, which must be deposited with the treasurer of the committee on or before the 5th day of October, has been fixed at ten dollars. The method of play will be as follows:—The contestants shall meet on Monday, the 5th of October, at three p.m. Should the number of entrants amount to any even and easily divisible number, say thirty-two, they shall then be paired off by lot, and commence their games simultaneously. The sixteen players winning three out of five games are declared to be victors in this first section of the tournament, and the sixteen losers excluded from all further share in the contest. The sixteen winners are then to be paired off by lot as before, the eight couple beginning their matches simultaneously. The eight winners of the first three games are to be declared victors in this second section of the tournament, and the eight losers excluded from all further share in the contest. The eight winners are then to be paired off by lot as before, the four couple beginning their matches simultaneously. The four winners of the first three games are to be declared victors in this third section of the tournament, and entitled to the four prizes. To determine the order in which the prizes shall be distributed, the four prize-bearers will then be paired off against each other as before, each couple to play the best of five games. The two winners in this fourth section of the tournament shall then play a match for the two highest prizes, and the player winning the first five games shall be entitled to the first prize—the second prize going to the loser. The two losers in this fourth section of the tournament shall also contend for the third and fourth prizes. The winner of the first three games shall receive the third prize—the fourth prize going to the loser. Upon the assembling of the combatants in this tournament, should the entrants amount to a number less adapted for ultimate division than thirty-two, the committee of management, in conjunction with the players themselves, shall arrange the method of play. After deducting from all the moneys received the sum necessary to defray expenses, and to publish the Book of the Congress, as well as the amount of prizes offered in the minor tournament, and in the problem tourney, the remainder of the fund will be divided into prizes to be given to the victors in the grand tournament, in the following manner:—The first prize shall consist of three-fifths of this fund; the second prize shall consist of one-fifth of this fund; the third prize shall consist of two-fifths of this fund; the fourth prize shall consist of one-fifteenth of this fund.

THE MINOR TOURNAMENT.—In order to gratify the large class of chess-players, scattered throughout the country, who have not yet obtained the highest rank, a minor tournament has been arranged. This will comprise such players as may choose to enter the lists, who are in the habit of receiving the odds of at least a Pawn and Move from those participating in the grand tournament. The entrance-fee to this contest, which is to be paid to the treasurer of the committee of management, on or before the 5th of October, will be five dollars. The method of play will be the same as in the grand tournament. The committee offer the following prizes in the minor tournament:—The first prize will be seventy-five dollars; the second prize will be fifty dollars; the third prize will be twenty-five dollars; the fourth prize will be an inlaid chess-board.

SPECIAL AND CONSULTATION MATCHES. Should circumstances permit, the committee will arrange, after the conclusion of the two tournaments, a series of special matches and consultation games between prominent players. Suitable prizes will be offered for competition in these contests.

THE PROBLEM TOURNEY.—So much has the taste for problems increased of late years, and so large has the number of eminent composers now become, that the committee have been induced to offer prizes for the best specimens of Chess strategy. They will give for the best set of three problems the sum of thirty dollars, and five copies of the Book of the Congress; and for the second-best similar set, the sum of fifteen dollars, and three copies of the Book of the Congress. None of the problems are to be either suicidal or conditional. The following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee of examination and award:—Eugene B. Cook, Esq., of Hoboken; W. G. Thomas, Esq., of Philadelphia; W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., of New York; J. Ferguson, Esq., of Lockport; H. R. Calthrop, Esq., of Bridgeport. The problems, plainly prepared on diagrams and accompanied by sealed envelopes, dis-

tinguished by a motto, and containing the name of the composer, are to be addressed to Eugene B. Cook, Esq., Hoboken, New Jersey, before the 1st day of November, 1857. This late date has been chosen in order to enable the composers of England, Germany, and France, to compete with their brethren of America for these prizes. The decision of the committee will be announced in the various Chess periodicals, and the successful problems published in the Book of the Congress.

THE BOOK OF THE CONGRESS.—The committee of management will publish, under proper editorial supervision, a Book of the Congress, to comprise:—1. A historical sketch of chess in America. 2. A complete account of the Congress, from its inception to its end. 3. Such reports made, papers read, or addresses delivered at the congress as may seem of interest. 4. All of the games played, or such a selection from them as may appear desirable, illustrated by full and careful notes. 5. All the problems receiving prizes. 6. A list of subscribers to the general fund.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. These sessions are to be held, and the tournaments played, at the New York Chess Club.

2. No others but subscribers to the general fund will be admitted to the rooms, or allowed to participate in the debates or play.

3. The names of all competitors in the two tournaments must be sent in to the committee of management, on or before the 1st of October.

4. The combatants in the grand tournament are to meet at the New York Chess Club on Monday, the 5th of October, at three p.m., when they will be paired off by lot. The playing will be commenced on the following day.

5. The combatants in the minor tournament are to meet at the New York Chess Club on Monday, the 12th of October, at three p.m., when they will be paired off by lot. The playing will commence the following day.

6. The games are to be played in accordance with the code of Chess Rules published in Staunton's "Chess-players' Handbook," and all disputed points referred to a special committee appointed by the committee of management, whose decision must be considered final. Drawn games are not to be counted.

7. The hours of play will be from nine a.m. until twelve p.m.

8. Any player failing to attend within half an hour of the time appointed for play must forfeit three dollars to the fund for each and every non-attendance; and after three forfeitures for absence he will not be permitted to enter the lists again.

9. For non-attendance on one occasion only, a medical certificate will be allowed to excuse the absentee from penalty.

10. One game at least is to be played at a sitting. After four hours, however, at the request of either party, a game may be adjourned for one hour. All play will cease at twelve o'clock p.m., or as near that time as both parties in a game shall have played an equal number of moves.

11. In cases of unreasonable delay, the committee of management reserve to themselves the right to limit the time to be consumed on any move to thirty minutes.

12. As the committee of management guarantee to every subscriber of five dollars and upwards a correct and detailed account of the congress, all the games played, and all the problems competing for prizes, are to be regarded as their property, and no one will be allowed to publish any of such games or problems, without their express sanction.

13. Every player entering the lists in the tournament must consider himself, *ipso facto*, bound by all regulations issued by the committee of management.

BLOWING UP OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT DELHI.—A most interesting narrative, officially communicated to Government by Lieut. Forrest, gives an accurate detail with respect to the blowing up of the magazine at Delhi on the outbreak of the mutiny. Lieutenant Forrest shares with Lieutenant Willoughby the honour of this brave action. On the morning of the rebellion these two officers and Sir C. Metcalfe were in the arsenal when they heard of the treachery of the native sepoys, and they took instant measures to check their advance upon the arsenal. Sir C. Metcalfe, who had gone out to see the extent of the movement, did not return. Lieutenant Forrest closed and blocked up the gates, placing two six-pounder guns doubly loaded with grape under Sub-Conductor Crow and Sergeant Stewart, so as to command the entrance. Two more six-pounders were placed in a similar position in front of the inside of the magazine gate, protected by a row of *chevaux de frise*. For further defence two six-pounders were trained to command either the gate or the small bastion in its vicinity, the guns being so arranged as to increase the strength of the position generally. These preparations had hardly been concluded, when a body of mutineers appeared, and called on the defenders to open the gates. On their refusal, scaling-ladders furnished by the King of Delhi were brought up, and the rebels got on the walls and poured on to the arsenal. The guns now opened and took effect with immense precision on the ranks of the enemy. Four rounds were fired from each of the guns, Conductors Buckley and Scully distinguishing themselves in serving the pieces rapidly, the mutineers being by this time some hundreds in number, increasing in force and keeping up a quick discharge of musketry. A train had been laid by Lieutenant Willoughby to the magazine; and the decisive moment soon approached. Lieutenant Forrest being wounded in the hand and one of the conductors shot through the arm. The signal was given to fire the train, which was done coolly by Conductor Scully. The effect was terrific; the magazine blew up with a tremendous crash, the wall being blown out flat to the ground. The explosion killed upwards of a thousand of the mutineers, and enabled Lieutenants Willoughby, Forrest, and more than half the European defenders of the place, to fly together, blackened and singed, to the Lahore gate, whence Lieutenant Forrest escaped in safety to Meerut.

ORGANISATION OF A BENGAL REGIMENT.—From a recently-published work, "The Mutiny in the Bengal Army, &c.," we make the following extract:—"A regiment of infantry on the Bengal establishment is composed of 1000 privates, 120 non-commissioned officers, and twenty native commissioned officers. It is divided into ten companies, each containing 100 privates, two native commissioned and twelve non-commissioned officers. The regiment is never quartered in barracks, but in lines—such lines consisting of ten rows of thatched huts—one being apportioned to each company. In front of each of these rows is a small circular building, in which the arms and accoutrements are stored, after having been cleaned, and the key of which is generally in the possession of the havildar (sergeant) on duty. Promotion invariably goes by seniority, and the commanding officer of a regiment has no power to pass over any man without representing the fact to the Commander-in-Chief. A sepoy, then, who may enter the service at the age of sixteen, cannot count on finding himself a naik (corporal) before he attains the age of thirty-six, a sergeant (havildar) at forty-five, a jemadar (native lieutenant) at fifty-four, and a subahdar (native captain) at sixty. By the time he has attained the age of fifty a native may generally be considered as utterly useless. The blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones have been dried up or wasted by constant exposure to the trying climate of India; his energies are relaxed, his memory impaired, and, in governing and controlling the men who are especially under his surveillance in the lines, he can be of very little use to his European superior."

HARVEST FESTIVITIES IN NORFOLK.—The fourth annual harvest festival took place at Brooke, near Norwich, on Friday week, commencing, as usual, with Divine service in the parish church. About 350 persons—the harvestmen, their wives, and children—then sat down to a substantial repast in the vicarage garden. Floral decorations of every imaginable form—festoons and arches, crowns and wreaths, garlands and evergreens—entwined with skill and taste by village artists, enhanced the gaiety of the scene; whilst the visitors who had assembled to assist in the celebration evidently partook of the pleasure which everywhere prevailed. A good band of music lent its aid to the cheerfulness of the occasion. After dinner "The health of the Queen" having been received with all the honours, the guests responded with the utmost enthusiasm to "The health of Mr. Holmes, of Brooke-hall," the resident proprietor of the parish. "The fine old English gentleman," given with spirit by the band, prefaced an address from Mr. Holmes, characterised by manly and generous sentiments, which were received with much applause. He placed the park at the disposal of the labourers, to be used either as a promenade or a cricket-ground; observing that every arrangement and preparation had been made for them to enjoy their games; and, in conclusion, he proposed "The health of the worthy Vicar of the parish and Mrs. Beal," which was most cordially received. As the afternoon advanced, amusements of various kinds were enjoyed with a zest and energy in no degree diminished by the toils of the harvest field, or by the good fare which had been provided. About eight o'clock all dispersed quietly to their homes, as the echoes of the National Anthem died away through the glades of the village. The Brooke festival was inaugurated on Thursday week by a cricket match, at which a large number of the labourers attended in the park. On the Saturday following the abundant relics of the feast of the previous day were distributed to the widows of the parish.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—The Rev. Francis West, the President, and the Rev. Dr. Hannah, the Secretary of the Conference, have addressed the following letter to Miss Whiteledge, the Secretary of the Manchester Anti-Slavery Committee, in answer to a complaint made by that society, that, in receiving a deputation from the American Methodists' Episcopal Church, the Conference were supporting pro-slavery principles:—"The Conference has received the communication which you forwarded to its late president, the Rev. Robt. Young, and in reply we are directed to inform you that the Conference does not yield to any body of men in the sincerity of its desire for the abolition of slavery, and that in relation to the subject to which you refer it has taken the course which it deems best adapted, on the whole, to promote the interest of truth, freedom, and charity."

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES will hold its autumnal meeting this year in Cheltenham. The meetings are fixed for the second week in October, when representatives from all the great towns of England and Wales will be present, including some three or four hundred of the most eminent ministers of the Church, and a large number of lay members.



CONSERVATORY TO BE ATTACHED TO THE NEW ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN.—(SEE PAGE 246.)

NIAGARA.—A PHOTOGRAPH.

In this age of steam, "during the season," a trip to Niagara, the wonder of the Western World, is no great achievement for the traveller in search of the sublime. Upon the opposite page, from a photograph taken by Mr. Holmes, of New York, and obligingly placed at our disposal by a Correspondent, we are enabled to present the reader with a view of this vast wonder, from a most striking point. Like the majority of celebrated objects in nature and art, the first sight of the Niagara Falls has created in many a spectator feelings of disappointment, which some people take the pains to express. This class has been thus pleasantly described by the Hon. Mr. Murray, in his "Lands of the Slave and the Free":—

"Such people, if they had dreamt that an unknown friend had left them £100,000, would feel disappointed if they awoke and found a legacy of £90,000 lying on their table; or, perhaps, they give expression to their feelings by way of inducing the public to suppose that their fertile imaginations conceived something far grander than this most glorious work of Nature. If a man propose to go to Niagara for mere beauty, he had better stay at home and look at a lily through a microscope; if to hear a mighty noise, he had better go where the anchors are forged in Portsmouth Dockyard; if to see a mighty struggle of waters, he had better take a cruise, on board a pilot-boat, in the Bay of Biscay, during an equinoctial gale; but if he be content to see the most glorious cataract his Maker has placed upon our globe; if, in a stupendous work of Nature, he have a soul to recognise

the Almighty Workman; and, if while gazing thereon, he can travel from Nature up to Nature's God; then, let him go to Niagara, in full assurance of enjoying one of the grandest and most solemnising scenes that this earth affords. It wants but one qualification to be perfect and complete; that it had originally when fresh from the hands of its Divine Maker, and of that man has rifled it—I mean solitude."

An excellent descriptive letter from "the Falls" appeared a short time since from the United States' correspondent of the *Times*. This we reproduce, with some abridgment, as the most fitting pendant for our illustration:—

"The Niagara, which gives its name to the district, is like no other river on the face of the earth. It is the channel uniting in one torrent all the waters of the great lakes of the upper level, which, tearing a passage through this last barrier to Lake Ontario in the plain below, issue from it, as the St. Lawrence, to find their way to the ocean. Lake Erie, on the plateau, is 400 feet above the level of Ontario, and the difference is "adjusted" within this distance of forty miles, 170 feet of the whole descent being made by the perpendicular plunge at 'the Falls.' Nowhere on this planet does such a mass of water make such a leap. The Niagara drains—science has not yet invented a more dignified term—a surface of 150,000 square miles of the northern continent through the reservoirs of the upper lakes. And what lakes they are! Not Loch Lomonds and Windermers, little pools between the hills; but inland seas, in which England, Scotland, and Wales might be submerged, and leave nothing visible but the tops of a few mountains to dot the surface as islands. Ten of these oceans of the

interior, and all their feeders and tributaries—more than a hundred rivers—pour their waters at last through the one channel of the Niagara, and the intense compression of these collected floods in the narrow bed of the torrent, pent for miles between steep walls of rock, and driven through a chasm not half as wide as the Rhine, gives a better measure of the immensity of the Falls than can be made by the eye alone. Great as are the dimensions of the cataract, neither their height nor the extent of surface visible tells all the tale. To the first glance they are even somewhat disappointing; it is only by degrees the gigantic power at work is appreciated. An infinitely small portion of that volume might, as a mere spectacle, be quite as picturesque. Nor is the noise made by the falling flood so loud as would be anticipated. It does not 'thunder'—the word generally used; it is a low, deep, and continual roar; and you may converse on the very edge of the Fall without raising the voice, though the concussion shakes the rock under your feet. The torrent of the great cataract as it rolls over the ridge is so immeasurably strong that it seems to crush down all the petty turbulence to which such terms as 'raging' and 'furious' would apply. The flood as it turns over the precipice is smooth and glassy; but it has the green tinge given by great depth, and under that smoothness of surface is a force that would sweep away anything made by hands. Though the water descends from a height of 160 feet, the abyss below is so deep there is no visible resistance to the shock; it probably falls 200 feet more before there is any recoil from the rocky bottom of the gulf, and that recoil is hidden by the depth of water that receives the plunge. Thus the stream under the cataract, up to the very verge of the falling



THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HOLMES, OF NEW YORK.

mass, is comparatively calm; the water is ground into spray and foam; but there is no upheaving of waves, no very apparent or violent tumult. The surface is thickly covered with a cream-like froth, breaking into wreaths, that float slowly away, twisting on the eddies as they go, to melt at last into the still dark stream—dark almost to blackness, and so still it scarcely appears to flow at all. Even within the sharp bend of the Great Fall, what has been called the 'Hell of Waters' is only revealed by the fine mist that rises from the hollow-like stream, condensing as it ascends into the cloud which perpetually hangs over the cataract, visible for a distance of many miles. The sudden transition from the hurry and rush of the rapids above, and the tremendous roll of the waters over the wall of rock to the stillness of the gulf beneath, is very striking. After the plunge the flood appears to rest for a while in the deep bed it has dug for itself, and during the pause is again made serviceable. Far above the fall nothing can venture within the influence of its current without being dragged down to destruction; but the moment it has passed over the descent its majesty is insulted by a ferry—a frail boat, rowed by a single man, plies regularly from the American to the Canadian shore, within the very foam of the cataract, and with perfect safety. In summer a small steamer, kept for the purpose, carries parties—pleasure parties they are called by the bills—up to the very foot of the giant, at a small sum per head, and all the revenge he can take is to wet them through with a few dashes of spray. Beyond this point it begins to be active again, and from the Suspension Bridge downwards there is another rush, swifter even than the rapids above the Falls, through a narrow pass five or six miles long, in which boat and steamer would be borne away like chips. No pleasure excursions are made in that direction.

"The American side of the gulf is the busiest, though since the construction of the Suspension Bridge, two miles below the cataracts, at one of the narrowest points of the channel, a town is springing up on the Canada side. The Clifton House is the only great hotel on the British shore; its windows face both falls; there is only a carriage road between it and the edge of the cliff, in the face of which a pathway has been cut down to the ferry. A little beyond it is the celebrated Table Rock, on the same level, and on the very verge of the Great Fall. On the American side a town has arisen, consisting chiefly of immense hotels, during half the year empty; shops and bazaars, destitute for the same time of purchasers; and some mills on the skirt of the rapid, by which some of the enormous water power running waste is made useful. A bridge from the region of mills crosses the American rapid, at the point where it is most furious, to Bath Island, and thence to Goat Island, which divides the American cataract from the Great or Canadian Fall. The island contains about sixty acres, and is laid out with walks and drives, but is quite uncultivated; it is now a valuable property, returning a large revenue from the fees paid by the summer visitors, though they are very moderate; the payment of 1s. gives free access for the whole season. It is not exactly a show-place in itself, but the stage or platform from which to see to the best advantage the grand exhibition—the aquatic spectacle provided without expense to the proprietor. There are several spots on Goat Island from which both Falls can be seen; the finest view is from a tower built on the edge of the Great Fall, reached by a narrow plank-bridge thrown across the rocks. From the gallery at the top you look over the Fall, and into it. You are 200 feet above the surface of the cauldron, into which the flood rolls over, but the rising spray is still around you, and the cloud it forms far above your head. The Table Rock is exactly opposite, and the Fall makes a deep curve between the two points. The American cataract, on the right hand, lower down the stream, is a little higher by measurement than the Great Fall, but the difference is not perceptible. It is more regular in its general outline, its ridge cutting across the channel nearly in a straight line; it is less in volume, and its plunge is not into deep water, like that of the Great Fall, but upon fragments of rock heaped in masses at its foot. Between Goat Island and the American shore are eight small islets, some of them little more than rocks, but wherever there is space enough for a root to strike the pines appear to grow, and all these spots in the torrent are well wooded, their dark colour contrasting with the white foam over which they stretch. They are close to the banks on both sides, but are inaccessible.

"A suspension bridge, thrown across the deep gulf of the Niagara, at its narrowest point, now carries a railroad from cliff to cliff. It is a bold and skilful work, and constructed at wonderfully small cost, an admirable specimen of what science can effect, and yet condescend to be economical. The Niagara bridge is the permanent way of a perfect railroad, with a gallery beneath it for ordinary carriages and foot passengers; its span is more than 800 feet. It is quite firm and steady, with as little vibration under the passage of a loaded train across it as would be felt on a stone or brick viaduct. It completely answers every purpose for which it was intended, and it cost less than £100,000. In England it would have cost £1,000,000 sterling. In its construction a combination of timber, iron, and wire has been employed, with the addition of stays thrown out to the cliff below, like anchors, which secure it against the oscillation that has been considered the great defect of the suspension principle. By using iron alone, and rejecting all perishable materials, the engineer, Mr. Roebling, states that railway suspension bridges may be constructed of 2000 feet span which will admit of the passage of trains at the highest rate of speed. One is now being built across the Kentucky River, which runs through a chasm 300 feet deep, having more than 1200 feet span. Mr. Roebling says:—'Where the engineers' task is to make the most out of the least, the suspension principle will take the lead of the tubular in all ordinary localities. For extraordinary long spans the tube cannot compete on any terms.' The bridge has been well tested; and so great is the traffic over it that a second bridge is proposed at another point lower down the stream."

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held on Monday afternoon at the Euston Hotel, Euston-square—Mr. Ingram, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the reception and adoption of the report, stated that since the line had been open from Grantham to Sleaford the passenger traffic had been very satisfactory, and that arrangements had been made for opening the goods traffic on the following day (Tuesday). The directors proposed to borrow £30,000 by the issue of shares, to finish constructing the line to Boston; and he had every reason to believe it would meet with the general support of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Already support had been promised by the inhabitants of Nottingham and Boston towards completing the undertaking. He considered that ultimately this would be found to be one of the most productive lines in the kingdom; and he hoped to be able at the next meeting to declare a dividend. The report was received and adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—An interesting paper has just been published on the different results of railway industry in France, England, and Germany; from which it appears that England has the greatest length of railways open; next comes Germany; and, lastly, France. Germany has constructed her railways at the cheapest rate, and England at the dearest. As to the financial result of the working, France stands foremost.

NEW SAFETY RAILWAY BRAKE.—A model of a recently "self-acting railway brake," which is peculiarly adapted for express trains, and calculated to diminish greatly the danger which now attends travelling at high velocities, is on view at the Institute of Civil Engineers, in Great George-street, Westminster. The inventor is M. Guerin, a French engineer; and the brake, which has been recommended by the French Government to all the railway companies, is already in use on the Orleans, Northern, Western, and Bourbonnais lines.

NATIONAL SELF-DEFENCE.—Mr. Martin F. Tupper has written to the papers urging the formation of National Rifle Clubs. "These," he says, "should be picked good men and true of all neighbourhoods; their gatherings the merrymaking of united classes; their shooting and drilling ground the fresh downs or broad unclaimed heaths of a county; and their prizes the pride of each English yeoman descendant of the whilom archers of Agincourt and Cressy. Why do not our governors encourage this idea? A people disarmed and guarded (against as well as for) by the centralised forces of soldiery or police—this is modern wisdom in statecraft—this is the fashionable folly of our partisan rulers. Any notion of confidence shown in England's sound true heart is despised by our wordy debaters; and the good Alfredian principle of local self-government is denounced as if it were not (as it truly is) the great cure for all sorts of disaffection, and the real strength of an independent people."

CONVICTION OF A CLERGYMAN FOR DEFRAUDING A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—On Thursday week, at the Droxford Petty Sessions, a charge was preferred on behalf of the Bishops Waltham Union Friendly Society against the Rev. Mr. Seard for withholding and misapplying a sum of £150 entrusted to him, as an honorary member of such society, for investment. After an investigation of the charge, the bench ordered payment of the sum of £150, the full penalty of £20, and £1 costs, and in default of payment committed the offender to three calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Braemar gathering took place on Thursday in front of the old castle.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor of Austria made his public entry into Presburg on the 25th, at nine at night.

It is stated that Prince Frederick William of Prussia will reside, after his marriage with the Princess Royal, in Breslau.

The Session of the States General of Holland was closed on the 26th ult. by the Minister of the Interior.

A cadetship, unsolicited, has been forwarded by the Directors of the East India Company to the Lord Mayor for his nephew, John Finnis, son of the late Colonel Finnis, who was murdered at Meerut.

There have been six successful ascents of Mont Blanc this year.

The commission charged with the drawing up of a civil code for Saxony and other States of Central Germany has resumed its sittings.

The closing of the Exposition of Fine Arts, Paris, which was fixed for Monday last, is postponed to the 15th inst.

The conferences between France and Spain on the limitation of the Pyrenean frontier will be resumed this month.

Mr. Archibald John Stephens is appointed Recorder of Winchester, and Mr. Henry George Allen Recorder of Andover.

Ten deaths from sunstroke occurred in New York and Brooklyn in three days during the recent warm weather.

The steamer *Tennessee* arrived at New York on the 18th ult. with 260 men who had deserted from Walker's army before his surrender to the Costa Ricans.

Prince Gregory Ghika committed suicide last week at a château which he had lately purchased near Melun. He shot himself with a fowling-piece.

Messrs. John Thomas Ball, John Leahy, and Piers Francis White, have been appointed Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election and at the previous elections for the town of Galway.

Ferouk Khan, the Persian Envoy, has returned to Paris after a long excursion in the provinces.

The following regiments of militia have been selected to be embodied in Great Britain, namely:—Berks, East Kent, 4th Lancashire, Oxford, 2nd Stafford, Wilts, and 1st West York. The Irish regiments will be selected by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Jewish population of France has, since 1808, doubled, and now amounts to 100,000 souls. The Jewish population of Paris, which, in 1808, amounted to 2755, counts now 8000 souls.

An immense swarm of flies passed over Tunbridge Wells on Saturday last, at a height of about sixty feet: some of them alighting on their journey were swept by handfuls from the windows.

On the lines of the United States the number of telegraphic messages transmitted in one year exceeded 11,000,000.

At Nordmore, in Norway, as about thirty youths of both sexes were on their way, in three boats, to the priest's house for examination and instruction previous to their solemn confirmation, a storm arose, the little flotilla was overwhelmed, and every soul perished.

Captain Doineau, the French Government officer charged with the triple assassination of Tlemcen, and various robberies in Algeria, has been found guilty, and condemned to death.

Our Government intend to present to the King of Siam a pretty hydraulic press, of great power, intended for the compression of cotton; and a complete set of coining machines, with dies complete.

The mortal remains of the "Maid of Saragossa" are about to be removed from Ceuta to the capital of Aragon, and are to be interred with pomp and ceremony.

A sum of 300 guineas has been subscribed by the Lees Court tenantry for a portrait of Lord Sondes, painted by Mr. Grant, which it is intended to present to his Lordship as an heirloom.

The new title taken by the Marquis of Lansdowne will be Duke of Kerry.

The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay is to be elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Macaulay. Lord Robert Grosvenor will take the title of Baron Ebury.

The French Tribunal of Commerce has decided that Thurneysen, father and son, are liable to the full extent of the debts of their son and brother-in-law, who absconded two or three months ago.

Vice-Admiral Berzeret, born in 1771, and who was the oldest French Admiral living, died in Paris on Sunday.

M. Gastin Cilati, Chancellor of the Neapolitan Consulate, was assassinated in the public square of Alexandria on the 9th ult., by a band of Italian assassins, for making too close an inquiry into their doings.

Advices from Vera Cruz and Mexico state that President Comonfort had been unanimously re-elected.

The effective force of the French army is to be 392,400 men, and 83,560 horses.

A maritime conference of various European Powers is about to be held at Paris to consider the subject of collisions at sea, which of late have been so numerous, and to adopt measures for their future prevention.

M. Babinet, the astronomer, has just announced to the French Institute that, in consequence of a favourable change in the currents of the ocean, a series of years of heat has been entered on, of which the present is the commencement.

Freemasonry is making rapid progress in Prussia, which now contains 158 lodges. In the remainder of Germany there are 113 lodges.

Queen Christina's memoir containing her defence will be published in the course of a month.

A young German philologist is said to have discovered a MS. of the first ten books of Livy in the library of the church of La Badia, in Florence, which dates most probably from the ninth century.

The Pope, it is expected, will make his solemn entry into Rome to-day (Saturday).

The persons captured on board the Piedmontese steam-packet *Cagliari*, and not acquitted by the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of Salerno, are to be tried on the 7th September, notwithstanding the demand of the Sardinian Government for their release.

The Emperor of Russia is expected at Berlin on the 15th inst., and two days after at Darmstadt; at the latter place it is confidently stated that the Emperor of the French will have an interview with the Czar.

As a consequence of the fashionable rage for crinoline, whalebone has risen in price from £300 to £500 per ton.

On Thursday week the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Etchingham, East Sussex, was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester, after a complete restoration.

The Exeter papers report the distribution of prizes last week to the successful candidates in Middle-class Education for the West of England.

It is stated that the East India Company have applied to the Government for the assistance of 6000 more troops.

The Bishop of Gloucester will commence the primary visitation of his diocese early in the ensuing month.

A bell weighing half a ton fell on the afternoon of Sunday se'night at the parish church, Sheffield, while the bells were being rung for service. It is estimated that to replace it will cost £120.

An M.P., Mr. John Townsend, one of the members for the borough of Greenwich, was adjudicated bankrupt on Friday last.

A despatch from Stockholm announces that, by the advice of his physicians, the King of Sweden had made his will.

Brevet Major Lord Balgonie, eldest son of the Earl of Melville, who was invalided home from the Crimea, died on Saturday last.

On Thursday week the parish church of Quedgeley, near Gloucester, was reopened by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, after having been nearly rebuilt on the old foundations.

The British Museum was closed on Monday for cleansing, and will be reopened on Wednesday next. After this week the Museum will be closed to the public on Saturdays, until May next.

Workmen employed on the Lady Chapel of Chester Cathedral have discovered under the false boss of a Tudor rose the original boss, which is of great interest and beauty.

The *Lancet* states that steps are being taken to provide a suitable site for the statue of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. Trafalgar-square is mentioned as its probable destination.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3126; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 6340. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 470; one students' evening, Wednesday, 107. Total, 10,039.

HAMPTON COURT AND KEW GARDENS.—On Tuesday was printed a return of the number of visitors to see the apartments and pictures at Hampton Court and the Gardens at Kew during the year 1856. The number admitted to Hampton Court on Sundays was 51,705; and on the other days, 110,059; making a total of 161,764. The visitors to Kew Gardens were, on Sundays, 176,952; on other days, 167,188; making a total of 344,140.

A CARAVAN LOST IN THE DESERT.—A caravan, consisting of 500 persons and 1000 camels, laden with merchandise, started from Damascus on the 29th of June, and by some mismanagement lost its way. The entire caravan perished, with the exception of some twenty persons, who were rescued from impending death by some wandering Arabs. The merchandise was considered a lawful prize by the latter; but the Governor of Damascus has sent in a claim in the name of the heirs—a subtlety of the law which the Arabs do not recognise.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—We are authorised to state that this ship will be launched in the first spring tides of next month (October). The day is not as yet absolutely fixed, but this important event will probably take place on Monday, the 5th of that month. The tides will be highest on that day.—*Canadian News.*

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA AT ARNAL, IN PORTUGAL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Some time ago I read, with much pleasure, the interesting account, given in your excellent Journal of the 2nd August last, respecting the discovery and successful removal of a fine specimen of Roman tessellated pavement at Cirencester; and was not less gratified to learn that adequate measures had been liberally afforded for the security and preservation of these relics of bygone times.

It were greatly to be desired that a like regard for the remains of antiquity, with a corresponding endeavour to study their history and secure their preservation, were prevalent in a country like Portugal, where so many traces of Roman art doubtless lie buried beneath the soil; but, unhappily, from the ignorance of the country people, such remains, when accidentally found, have been recklessly destroyed, to answer some present purpose, without previously submitting them to the inspection of those who might be able to appreciate their value. Near St. Ubes there undoubtedly exist the remains of a Roman town, where a considerable part of some of the houses may be seen with little trouble. A few years ago some attempts were made by the aid of subscriptions to excavate the ground and bring them to light; but, the first excitement having subsided, funds were wanting, neglect followed, the sand again covered what had been done, and the affair has ceased to interest. In another place, at no great distance from Leiria, there is a wine-store, the ground of which was formerly covered with Roman tessellated pavement, of which a small portion of an elegant design lately remained: this has been purchased by the Minister of the United States at this Court, J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., and is now removed to Lisbon.

But to come more especially to the subject to which I beg leave to draw your attention. The Rev. Patrick B. Russell, D.D., and Rector of the College of Corpo Santo, in this city, whilst examining the geological formation and mineral character of the country about Leiria, observed in a field some portion of tessellated pavement which, he thought, might be of Roman origin; so he purchased the right to excavate, and set labourers to work. They at length brought into view a most interesting specimen of Roman mosaic pavement, of an extent much greater than is usually found, and at a depth of about three feet below the surface. This discovery is doubly interesting, as the pavement constitutes the flooring of a house or villa, divided into several chambers, the separating walls of which, as well as the external walls of the house, still remain to the height of about a foot and a half. The place is called Arnal, a small village about three or four miles N.W. from Batalha, so justly celebrated for its magnificent monastery erected by John I. in grateful remembrance of his victory over the Castilians in 1385 at the famous battle of Aljubarrota. We may here take occasion to state that the remains of this Monarch and of his Queen Philippa, daughter of our John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, lie here entombed; as well as those of four of their sons, among whom rests the ever-memorable Prince Henry, who, while yet a youth, shone a hero, conspicuous among heroes, and who, afterwards, retiring from the splendours of a Court, spent the remainder of his days on the dreary promontory of Sagres, in the unwearied study and liberal encouragement of navigation and the arts subservient thereto; so that to him, the exemplary precursor of Vasco de Gama, and of Columbus himself, Portugal, and the whole civilised world, stood eminently indebted at a very early period for numerous and important maritime discoveries.

But to return from this, it is hoped pardonable, digression, and to aid conjecture with regard to the particular purpose of the Roman building at Arnal, it may be well to observe that this village is about three miles S.W. from Leiria, which is supposed to be the ancient Callipo of the Romans, and to have been governed by a Proconsul. Leiria is advantageously situated on the river Liz, which, at a small distance, unites with the Lena; the latter stream has its source in the mountains of Porto da Moz, about nine miles further south, and waters a most fertile valley, running its whole length and extending northward to Leiria.

More might be said of the fertility of the country, while its geological, or rather mineral, character might be supposed also to have some relation to the building of a villa so richly ornamented as that at Arnal appears to have been. Coal is found in abundance, and iron ore of the best quality not less plentifully. The Romans, with that spirit of enterprise which marked their character, doubtless turned to advantage the mineral peculiarities of this district: they must have seen how profitably the manufacture of iron, so necessary for their belligerent expeditions, could be here carried on; and there remains to this day manifest proof of the vast extent of their operations in the production of this requisite material of war. Their smelting-furnaces erected in many places, from Porto da Moz northward to Leiria, and extending widely to the east and west, must have furnished them abundantly. The debris of these furnaces, besides immense mounds of slag, still exist at various points within an area of fifteen square miles. They had smelting establishments at Porto da Moz, Alqueida, Arnal (the site of the mosaic), Val d'Orta, Necessidades, near Leiria, and close to Marinha Grande, on the margin of the great Pine Forest. Some pieces of the pig metal, six inches long, four wide, and three thick, have been found in the mounds of slag; while most of the mounds, of 1000 years and some centuries' duration, are now crowned by venerable oaks.

The recent discovery of coal in the valley of Batalha lends, in modern estimation, a new interest to the district. It is the same age as the coal of the Alps and of Yorkshire, and has been flung up by the lofty range of jurassic limestone that runs north and south, about 2000 feet in height, from Rio Maior to near the Mondego. Large veins of specular and magnetic iron traverse these mountains, while the coal-fields of the lower hills and valleys lying between the mountains and the sea abound in rich argillaceous ironstone and the usual carbonates of the coal-fields. As we recede from the hills toward the sea, the jurassic formation disappears beneath the upper oolitic, which again, in its turn, becomes covered by the subcretaceous. It is at the point of contact between these two latter formations that the rich magnetic iron used by the Romans in Arnal was found.

With such advantages the neighbourhood of Leiria, for miles round, may be reasonably supposed to have been, at a very early period, a place of resort or residence, both from choice and interest, for those at least whose office, influence, or means, enabled them to profit from the productiveness of the soil or mineral wealth beneath. It must have been, consequently, the centre of a numerous and industrious population, of which the very soil, replete as it everywhere is with pieces of pots and tiles, bears ample testimony. We are not to be surprised, therefore, to find the remains of a splendid mansion (and there may be others such) in the neighbourhood of a Municipium, under the government of a Proconsul, in a province of the Roman empire, as Portugal long was. The building in question, if not a villa of the Proconsul himself, may have been, probably, that of the superintendent of the mining operations, or of some wealthy Roman who chose the spot for its salubrity and beauty of scenery.

The ground plan of the building, judging from what has been hitherto excavated, appears to be, for the most part, a parallelogram, lying N.E. and S.W., with a projection in the middle of the north-eastern extremity of more than half a circle, having a radius within the wall of 9 feet 2 inches, which considerably increases the size of the principal room. The external walls, and the walls of separation between the apartments, are of exactly the same thickness, being half a metre, or a little more than 1 foot 7½ inches, and are all composed of the same materials, consisting of stone in irregular pieces, but pretty closely fitting and well cemented with mortar

(Continued on page 256.)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE WILL RESUME her PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS, SEPTEMBER 21st, at BRIGHTON. All communications respecting her Entertainment, "Home and Foreign Lyrics," to be addressed, Hartman and Co., 88, Albany-street, N.W.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled **SKETCHES FROM NATURE**, will appear at BRIGHTON, SEPT. 7th, and during the Week. A Morning Performance on Saturday.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The Museum will be open Free on Mondays, Monday Evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday Evenings, and Saturdays. The Students' days are Wednesdays, Wednesday Evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the public are admitted on payment of Sixpence each person. During the month of September the hours are from 10 to 5 in the day-time, and from 7 to 10 in the evening.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Michaelmas Term Commences on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1857. Candidates for Admission must attend at the Institution, for Examination, on Saturday, September 12, at Three o'clock. By order of the Committee of Management, J. GIMSON, Secretary. Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, August 31, 1857.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. No. 3, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Burgess, Jun., Esq., Bristol. Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B. Thomas A. Busby, Esq., Liverpool. John Lawrence, Esq. Peter Cator, Esq. William J. Lecher, Esq. James Dawson, Esq. George Pearce, Esq. Francis Fox, Esq. Joseph Pease, Esq., Darlington. Richard Fry, Esq. Joseph Travers, Esq. Robert Grant, Esq. Joseph Underwood, Esq. William Grant, Esq., Portsmouth. George Vaughan, Esq. George Harker, Esq.

EX-DIRECTORS (BY ROTATION). Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Chatsworth. Fraser B. Henshaw, Esq. Henry Sturt, Esq. The entire profits are applied in the reduction of the Annual Premiums of Members of Five years' standing. The sum assured exceeds £3,000,000. Annual Premiums .. £100,000. Accumulated Capital .. 762,000. Annual Interest thereof (clear of Income-tax) 32,800. Reduction of Annual Premiums to Members of Five years' standing already allowed 324,000. The Rate of Reduction for the Current Year is FIFTY-ONE PER CENT. HENRY MARSHALL, Actuary. 1st July, 1857.

OVERLAND TO AUSTRALIA.—Packages for the NEXT MAIL received at these offices till WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, or until two o'clock on Thursday, the 10th, upon payment of 2s. 6d. extra. Specie and Jewellery received till the 10th inst. EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited), 12, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

MONEY.—A Solicitor is prepared to make ADVANCES on approved Personal and other Securities. Address (in the first instance) to R.S., care of Messrs. Bridge, Stationers, 2, Sherrard-street, Golden-square.

A LADY, residing in the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace, is desirous of having ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, who may be engaged in the City during the day, to form part of her family. As the establishment is well appointed, liberal terms will be required. There is a coachhouse and three-stable attached to the house. Apply by letter, directed to A. B., care of Mr. Beck, Stationer, 81, Cheap-side.

ISLE OF MAN.—The ROYAL HOTEL, on the PIER, DOUGLAS. WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor. Board and Lodging, 5s. 6d. per day. No extras. No Fees to Servants. Enclose a stamp for a sketch of the island, its antiquities, objects of interest, climate, and advantages as a sea-bathing place.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.—HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.—Every information free, on addressing G. C. Hope, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Hastings.

SMALL COTTAGE OR PART OF A HOUSE (unfurnished).—WANTED the above in some pleasantly-situated village in the country, not more than twenty miles from London, by a Widow Lady and her Daughter. The rent must not be more than £15 to £18 per annum. References would be given and required. Address, S. A., Mr. Cole's, Stationer, Westbourne-grove, W.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—Sadbrook Park, near Richmond, Surrey, the most beautiful estate in the Kingdom.—Hundreds of Patients, many among the Medical Profession, having long suffered from Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Nervousness, &c., after despairing of recovery by other means, have been cured by this most agreeable method. HENRY DAVIS, Secretary.

HERALDIC STUDIO, LIBRARY, and Index of the Heraldic Visitation, Open Daily. THE MANUAL OF HERALDRY; a concise description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 2s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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(Continued from page 254.)

with a cut corner-stones at each doorway or opening. The stone of which the wall is composed is mixed with broken tiles, and here and there portions of slag, proving that the smelting-furnaces in the neighbourhood had been already established and at work. The excavation has not yet proceeded so far as to disclose the whole of the building nor the situation of its principal entrance. The greatest length of wall, uninterrupted in its course, measures 55 metres, or about 180 English feet; while more still remains to be discovered. At the north-

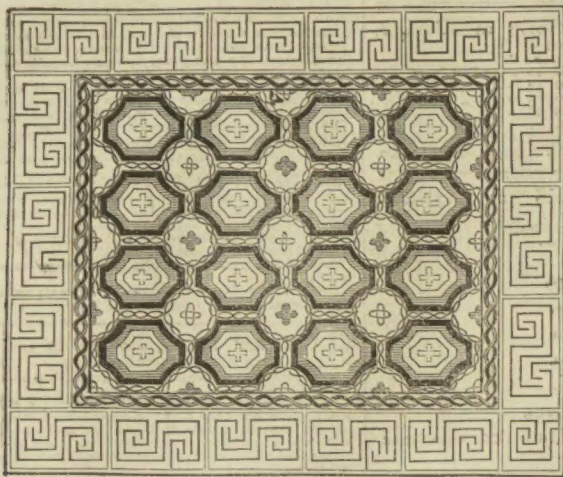


FIG. 2.—COLOURED TESSERÉ PAVEMENT FOUND AT ARNAL.

east extremity of this wall, and on the south-east side, to the extent of above 68 feet, the excavations have been principally made, and the mosaic pavement discovered. All these rooms are floored with mosaic pavement, excepting one. The most interesting design of all, however, is that of the principal room (Fig. 1), which, including the circular end, measures 10.55 metres, or above 35 feet, in length, by 5.45 metres, or nearly 18 feet, in breadth. The whole of this room is completely filled with mosaic pavement—the circular part with an ornamental design in black and white tessere, while the rectangular portion represents in variegated colours the story of



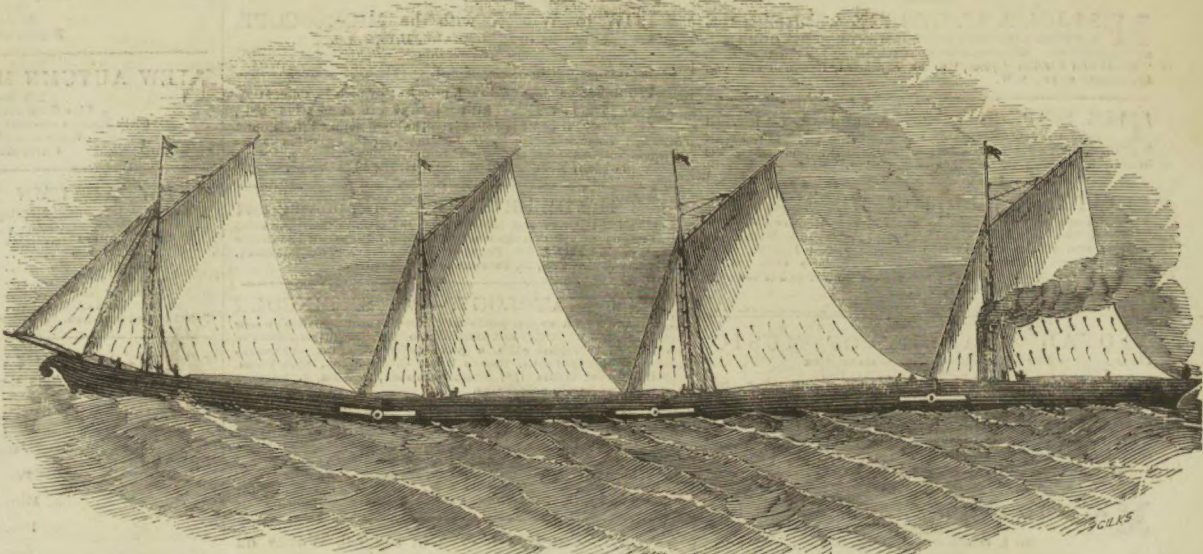
FIG. 1.—COLOURED TESSERÉ PAVEMENT FOUND IN THE ROMAN RUINS AT ARNAL (ORPHEUS TAMING THE BRUTE CREATION).

Orpheus taming the savage nature of the brute creation, and charming them with the music of his lyre. The wolf and the wild boar are there seen standing in mute astonishment, gazing at the minstrel; the fox, delighted with his new sensations, actually leaps up, placing one fore paw on the rock on which Orpheus is seated, and the other on the lyre itself; the deer, at a greater distance, remains fixed to the spot, listening to the melody; while the little rabbit seems as if running he knows not whither, nor what possesses him. Besides these there are three other animals who do not seem to form part of the brute au-



FIG. 3.—BLACK AND WHITE TESSERÉ PAVEMENT FOUND AT S. SEBASTIAO, NEAR BATALHA.

dience, viz., a panther at the top, and a stag and hind at the bottom, put for ornament and to fill up space. The four corners of the quadrangle which immediately includes this pictorial representation are embellished with four heads much larger than life, which from their number might represent the four Seasons, but there are no characteristics sufficiently distinctive to authorise this supposition. This is the only room which contains figures of living objects; the others are merely decorative designs, but some of them are very elegant, as instanced in Fig. 2, which shows the paved half of a room.



THE JOINTED STEAM-SHIP.

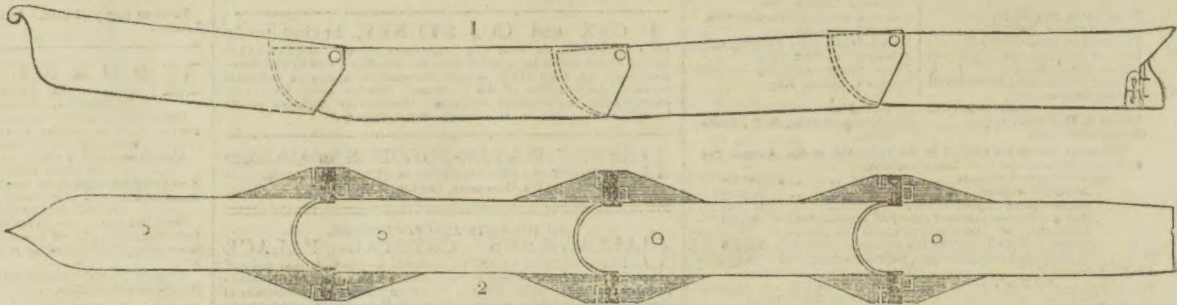


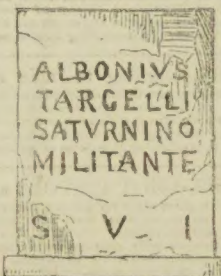
FIG. 1.—VERTICAL SECTION OF THE JOINTED STEAM-SHIP. FIG. 2.—HORIZONTAL SECTION, SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE JOINTS.

Fig. 3 represents all that was left of pavement in black and white tessere, which Dr. Russell discovered at S. Sebastiao, about a mile and a half from Batalha, and which has already been alluded to as having been found in a wine-store, and purchased by Mr. O'Sullivan, and transported to Lisbon. In an old chapel at S. Sebastiao there is also to be seen a small square pillar of Roman workmanship, about two feet high, which is placed in a reserved position, and used as a support to the holy-water vessel. It has an inscription, as seen in the Illustration.

Some of your readers will be better qualified to judge of the merits of these pavements by comparison with others well known. On referring to Montfaucon's work, "L'Antiquité Expliquée," &c., there are few or none found of greater extent and more elaborate workmanship, except, perhaps, in Italy itself. He copies very accurately from Pitiscus ("Lexicon Antiquitum Romanum") a representation of a Roman mosaic pavement found near Woodstock in 1712, which also is composed of coloured tessere, and appears to have belonged to a temple of Bacchus. The dimensions given by Pitiscus are 36 feet by 15 feet, equal to 540 square feet; while the pavement in the building at Arnal amounts to about 1600 square feet, of which more than two-thirds are executed in variously-coloured tessere.

As I had the pleasure of accompanying Dr. Russell and Mr. O'Sullivan, when they went to view the progress of the excavations, I can speak as an eyewitness to the extent and importance of these beautiful remains of antiquity.

Lisbon, August, 1857.



ROMAN PILLAR AT S. SEBASTIAO.

joints, were attached to powerful levers under the decks, by means of which they could be drawn inwards for disconnecting, or pushed outwards for connecting, the sections. The vessel was, in fact, a "jointed ship," capable of bending at the joints both upwards and downwards, accommodating herself to the rise and fall of the waves, and fitted with powerful gear for instantaneously detaching one or more of her sections when required.

The following desiderata are stated to be attained by this new system of naval construction:—Vessels of exceedingly light draught, and of length far greater than hitherto, carrying the largest cargoes, may be used without danger of breaking their backs, or even straining; the yielding of the joints obviating that liability. The great length, light draught, and narrow midship section, permit the attainment of unprecedented speed; whilst the facility for detaching part of the vessel in case of collision, fire, sudden leakage, or grounding with a falling tide, affords a means of saving life and a portion of hull and cargo, when otherwise all would be lost.

In steam shipping a great economy of time and expense is effected. One section carries the engine and the crew; all the other sections are appropriated to cargo. On the arrival at its destination of a "jointed ship," the engine and screw section is immediately detached, transferred to another jointed vessel of same gauge of joint, and dispatched at once, without incurring the delay of unloading one cargo and loading another. The detention of marine engines during repairs of the hull is also avoided by this system. The sections of jointed vessels can load at inland ports, proceed separately, by canal or river, to the nearest seaport, there connect with the steam section, and take their cargoes direct over sea, avoiding the delay and expense of transshipment.

Our Engraving represents an iron screw-collier, which the Jointed Ship Company, of Rood-lane, are going to run as a pioneer vessel in the London coal trade. Her coal-laden sections, when detached from the steam section, will act as lighters, and deliver their coals direct to all waterside premises, docks, canals, and creeks, of the Thames; avoiding the expense of coalwhipping, and loss by breakage of the coals.

THE JOINTED STEAM-SHIP.

A SHORT time ago a vessel of very novel description appeared in the East India Docks. She was of iron, built in compartments or sections, with this remarkable peculiarity, that each section, instead of forming part of an ordinary rigid, indivisible vessel, as in the *Great Eastern*, was a distinct vessel, complete in itself, and connected to the other sections by a movable joint of extreme simplicity and immense strength. The joints were constructed by giving to the after end of each section a concave form, enabling it to contain and overlap the convex bow of the adjoining section. Through the overlapping parts, at the sides of the vessel, were inserted massive iron bolts, resting in stout wrought iron sponsons, firmly attached to the ship's sides and framework. These bolts, which constituted the pivots or centres of the

SIR THOMAS MORE'S TRIPTYCH FROM ALTON TOWERS.

THIS Triptych is said to have belonged to the celebrated Sir Thomas More, whose name occurs in the last part of the inscription around the centre frame, which surrounds the picture of the Virgin and Child; on the sides, which close or fold up when required, there are two female saints in the costume of the fifteenth century—all three are of the Holbein school, and are said to be by that master. The front, where the wings are close, displays the armorial bearings of Sir Thomas and his monogram—the latter repeated under the shield upon a gold ground. The whole is of wood, painted black, except in the frames specified.



TRIPTYCH, ANCIENT KEY, ETC., FROM ALTON TOWERS.